THE

PAPERS

OF

ANDREW JACKSON

Volume 61

1821–1822

October 15 March 8

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1913

Pensacola Oct 15th 1821 —

My Dear Governor/

I have the pleasure to forward to you, three communications from Washington &c — Altho' from the letter of Mr. Monroe, it appears that he has not as yet received any communications on the subject of Callava's arrest, yet from the opinion he expresses of him we may calculate with certainty upon no very friendly reception for him, & altho' I have never doubted the President's decided approbation of that measure, I am gratified that this letter so anticipates it. No information was received of Callava by this mail I am told. I have conversed with a gentleman who was in New Orleans on the arrival of the Spanish Officers, he informs me that they did not meet with the gracious reception they had promised themselves — No stir, no emotion, no pity was there — I think it most probable that their stay there will be short —

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The most perfect tranquillity reigns here, indeed the town appears unusually gloomy & dull, nothing has occurred to interrupt the stillness except the meeting of the Spaniards to remonstrate against the annexation of West Florida to Allabama, their meeting lasted about an hour when they quietly dispersed. They added I am informed to their memorial a petition for the second grade of Territorial Government, calculating I suppose that the U.S. would spend cargoes of dollars to pay the expence of it –

The letters of Mr. Monroe & Col. Gadsden appear to be private. I however view the communication of Mr. Monroe so highly important in many respects, that I have taken a copy of it, & shall await your instructions whether it shall be entered on the book of Record or not –

Accept my dear Governor, the assurance of my high respect & unalterable devotion to you –

Geo. Walton

His Excellency
Governor Jackson.

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Have the kindness to present & make acceptable my best respects to the Ladies, Doctor Bronaugh Mr Donelson & Mr Rutledge Say to the Doctor that I will certainly write him by the next mail —

Geo Walton

[illegible] 1821.

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1821.

George Walton.
to G. Jackson
15th Octr

Enfield Halifax Co. N.C.
October 15th 1821.

May it please your Excellency,

In union with the wise, the virtuous & honorable, of the American people, permit a stranger to mingle with theirs, his congratulation on your accession to the Gubernatorial chair of the Floridas; & that your wise & salutary counsels are adding beauty, firmness & stability, to the moral as well as the political concerns, of that valuable appendage of the Union.

I am, Sir, by profession & long practice a Teacher of youth & have it in contemplation to remove to Pensacola & open a Seminary, should prospects be such as to warrant the undertaking. The well known liberal & enlightened views of your Excellency are sufficient to confirm the undertaking by one competent to the business; & on the general subject of Education & the salutary effects arising to a Republican community from the universal diffusion of science & literature, your Excellency's opinions have long been before the world.

It may not be irrelevant to observe, that since receiving a Collegiate Education at a northern college, I have been constantly engaged in the business of Instructing, in different Academies for ten years past, & am now engaged in the same employment here.

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My present engagements will end the 1st of Dec. To [illegible] practical knowledge, therefore, perhaps I may unite a commendable share of assiduity & zeal in the discharge of the important & responsible duties incumbent on one who essays to rear the tender thought, & teach the young idea how to shoot:—

From Col. John Branch, the late Gov. of N.C. who resides in this village, & is one of my present patrons & employers, I shall be enabled to obtain letters of recommendation — likewise, from gentlemen of both houses of Congress, as well as my employers for some years past.

The branches of Education are those usually taught in Academies thro' our country, preparatory to a Collegiate course, or if desired, a continuation of that course.

Should there be a vacancy in a public school or Academy at Pensacola, or the surrounding country, or if, in the opinion of your Excellency, a suitable Teacher should commence a School on his own responsibility, he would be likely to receive sufficient encouragement — your Excellency, by replying to this, as early after its receipt as convenient, will confer a distinguished obligation upon me, & will lay me under a lasting debt of gratitude, which it will be the fond & constant attention of my future life, to cancel.

Had I been so fortunate as to be personally acquainted with any of the late emigrants to Florida, I would not have presumed to trouble your Excellency with solicitations of this kind.

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Or had it been solely and bona fide a personal favor, I had to ask, I would not have appeared a personal petitioner; but a zealous, an indefatigable, & faithful Teacher of youth, who is by nature, habit, inclination, education, & practice fitted for his task, is I humbly conceive, in some small measure, a public benefactor; & may respectfully & deferentially solicit a post, where he may become of public & general utility, &c. to the minds & morals of the rising community.

With these views, Sir, I have presumed to address you; & I anxiously hope, that the occasion, the situation, & especially, the subject, will plead an apology for my intruding upon your Excellency's time, which, owing to a multiplicity of avocations incident to newly organizing a government, must of course be very valuable. Should your Excellency see fit to answer this communication, or cause it to be answered; as speedy a reply as convenient after the reception of this would be very desirable. In the event of [illegible] encouragement in Pensacola, I should aim to be there, so as to commence with the year.

With sentiments of high consideration & respect, I have the honor to be, your Excellency's most obedient & very humble servant.

Luther M. Hitchcock.

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Wm Hitchcock
to
Gl Jackson
Octr 16th
1821

Enfield N.C.
17 October
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His Excellency
Andrew Jackson Esqr
Govr of the Floridas
Pensacola, W. F.

Department of War
19th October 1821.

Sir,

By a letter recently received from the President of the Society of fine Arts in Philadelphia, I perceive he has obtained your likeness, but the reverse of the medal is yet wanting. In your letter of the 20th of December last you state it is possible it might be found in the Adjutant Generals office of your division - if you have it, have the goodness to forward it without delay as it will save the expense and time of making a copy from the original drawing, if not, inform the Department that orders may be given to supply it.

I have the honor to be
Your obed.t Serv.t
J. C. Calhoun

Major Genl
Andrew Jackson

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J C Calhoun
to
Genl Jackson
19th Oct 1821

Recd 3rd Jany
1822 — Nashville

Pensacola 22d October 1821

My dear Governor.

I have the honor to forward to you by this mail, a letter from Mr. Penieres enclosing a memoir on East Florida. Also a communication from the Department of State, and four private letters.

The most perfect tranquility reigns here. The Town is fast decreasing in population.

A little Admiralty case has occurred, which has occasioned some doubts to be raised (by those most friendly to the Government) whether under my Commission from you as Governor of W. Florida, I have judicial powers to the extent of your decision in the case of Vidal vs Innerarity. It has also been suggested that in your absence, I may exercise all the powers which you exercised, by virtue of your Commissions within this Province. It has not become necessary for me to decide on this point, nor shall I do so (if it can be avoided) until I have your advice on the subject.

Captain Ramage came into our Harbor a few

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days since, and informs me, that he has discovered a piratical rendezvous on the south side of Cuba, consisting of four armed vessels. - Captn. Ramage touched at Ship Island on his way here, and made an arrangement with Captain Kearney to meet him off the Barrancas yesterday, and to sail in pursuit of these Pirates. I hope they will soon give a good account of them.

I have been much disappointed in not hearing by mail of your progress. My next communication will be addressed to you at Nashville.

I have the satisfaction of informing you that as far as I have heard of the elections in Georgia, it gives the promise of a complete triumph of Principle. Col. Cumming has not succeeded in getting into the Legislature.

Present me in the kindest manner to Mrs. Jackson, & Miss Hays, and also to the Gentlemen of your family - particularly to Dr. Bronaugh and assure him that I will do myself the pleasure

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of writing him by the next mail.

Accept my dear Governor, the renewed assurance of my high consideration and unalterable devotion.

Geo Walton

To His Excellency
Andrew Jackson.

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1821.

George Walton to
Genl Jackson
22d October —

Pensacola Octb 24th 1821.

Dear Sir

I hope before this reaches Nashville you and family will be enjoying all the bless:ings and comforts of "dulce domum" - and be perfectly recovered from the fatigues of your long and difficult journey.

It is impossible for me to discribe the vacuum in the society of this place occasioned by the departure of yourself and family, for several days an almost deadly silence prevailed (which seemed to pervade all ranks) and a gloom hung over the countenan:ces of all I saw - to my mind it was the strong:est demonstration of that deep and lively interest you cannot help awakening wherever

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you are personally known; — it was gratifying to your friends, and pardon me my dear Sir, if I dare as=:pire to the honor of ranking myself among them. I was prepared from the deserved celebrity you had acquired as a soldier, and the important ser=:vices you had rendered your Country to venerate and respect you, before I had the honor of a per=:sonal acquaintance; but during your residence here being almost an inmate of your dwelling, I had every facility and opportunity afforded me of viewing you in the private relations of Husband and friend, and your deportment in each was such, as to endear you so much to me, that I could not resist the violence of the temptation of writing you; — more especially as I flatter myself I may be able to compensate you for this trespass on your indulgence and time, by giving you an account of all occur=:rences here, since your departure.

In pursuance of public notice, there was a meet:
:ing of the Creoles and old Spanish residents some
time since, for the purpose of petitioning Congress
on the subject of being annexed to Alabama;
the meeting were unanimously of Opinion, that
it would not advance the interests of this section
of country to be attached to Alabama, and
were most decidedly opposed to it; and appoint:
:ed a committee to draw up a memorial ex:
:pressive of their wishes.

The county court finished their ad:
:journed session a day or two ago, and I am hap:
:py in being able to inform you they did very
well. There is a petition in circulation in
this place to have Col King appointed Governor,
I understand there are many subscribers, it has not
been presented to me, and I am very glad of it, inas:
:much as I have always made it an invariable rule
never to recommend any man for an appointment

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I do not know is well qualifyed to discharge the duties of it. Again no matter what may be the wishes of Col Kings friends on the subject, it appears to me impossi:ble that he can get the appointment, it is one of too much responsibility and too exalted for him to aspire to. and if your Excellency cannot be prevailed on to continue in Office, there are too many men in this Nation who have greater claims on the Executive patronage. You cannot help being pleased to learn that Col Walton (as far as I have been able to ascertain) gives general satisfaction in his admi:nistration of the Government, and the trust and confidence you have reposed in him has not been misplaced. I am aware of nothing else worthy of your attention, in a note I shall do myself the honor of ~~writing~~ informing your Lady and Miss Hays of the news in the Beau-Monde &c. should you be pleased to read it and find it not deserving notice, and time lost in its perusal, blame not me, for I have already given you

the bill of fare. — You are ranked by your Country as the first of her Generals; and it cannot but be gratifying to the Nation at large to learn that you are not the least of her statesmen; nothing is more easy than to administer a well organized Government — but it requires the most profound statesman and consummate politi: cian to form a Government — this you have done out of Chaos the elements of which were discordant; — and we are now enjoying the fruits and blessings of your labours, and as one participating in them I beg leave most respect: fully to return you my sincere and unfeign: ed thanks.

Before you left us you talked of resigning, I trust you will be prevailed on to con: tinue in Office, as I believe it absolutely ne: cessary to have a Gentleman at the head of affairs in this Country, of your character energy

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and decission — more particularly when we consider how heterogeneous the population of the Floridas is — I am well aware it is a great sacrifice of private interests and individual happiness we are calling on you to make, — but it is a sacred duty you owe your country to labour for her when she needs your services, and to leave out of view every other consideration.

before I conclude permit me to declare that the kind condescending and undeserved notice you were pleased to bestow on me (as long as memory serves me) I shall ever bear in grateful remembrance.

I have the honor of subscribing myself with the highest consideration and respect your most obedient humble Servant

John C. Mitchell

To his Excellency
Major Genl Andrew Jackson
Governor of the Floridas &c &c &c

Note

To Mrs Jackson and Miss Hays.

Dear Ladies

Believing it possible you might be pleased to hear the news of this place I have taken the liberty of giving you a summary – A few days after you left here Col Brooke gave a splendid gala, as I have not the honor of being on the Colonels visiting list, you must be content with receiving a hearsay account of it – I understood all the viands of the season were profusely distributed – that there was a great constellation of Spanish beauty, and when I inform you of the names of some of the gentlemen who were present, you cannot fail believing it must have been vastly agreeable – Messrs Innerarity and Fromentin appear to have been the principal personages who graced the Drawing room. Col Bowie's family have left this place – but will return by January; – Miss B.'s lovers are disconsolate –

On Thursday evening last there was a Ball given by the Citizens to Col Walton it was well attended and very agreeable.

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last evening Mr Justice Aiken called and invited me to go and see him perform the ceremony of marriage - I did so with great pleasure, and found the parties though humble in their fortunes ap-parently much attached to each other, and was pleased to witness the scene as I religiously believe Unions of the kind are absolutely necessary to se-cure human happiness -

I shall conclude by observing that the little church established here, under the pa-tronage of Mrs Jackson continues to flourish - all I can add is may it ever do so. - I suppose before this reaches you Doctor Bronaugh will be on his way to Washington - be pleased to give my best respects to Mr Donaldson and Mr Rutledge and inform the latter that Miss S. is as blooming as ever - I shall now take my leave of you Ladies after wishing you all the happiness your virtues and good qualities so preeminently entitle you to - farewell J. C. Mitchell

St Augustine Octr. 26th 1821

Sir

I had the honor of yesterday to receive your letters of the 18th and 21st of September last, with your Talk and letter to ~~Mr~~ McIntosh which were under the same envelope —

By the last mail Captain Bell obtained an Appointment from the Department of War, as Indian Agent in Florida — He informed me of it, but too late to write by its return — I took it for granted, he did, that, immediately on its receipt —— I this day shewed, Captain Bell your letter of the 18th ~~inst~~ that he might see your opinion, growing out of his communication respecting Warton and Doyles — and I will consult with him, the best course to be pursued with them, so as to meet your approbation — I also handed him your letter of the 21st, your Talk with the Indian Chiefs and letter to ~~Mr~~ McIntosh — I have read his commission and the instructions he received from the Department of war, as also all the papers of Penieres, and find that your views of the subject coincide with theirs — I asked Capt. Bell the date he received his appointment, he said the 15th inst — what had he done since he replied, he had dispatched Runners on the

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&c. to assemble the chiefs and warriors on the 20th
of November, at Wantons in the Alachua — I
told him I thought it would be best to put
it off till, say the 25th of December — as you would
be then fully apprized of it, and take your meas-
-ures accordingly, and still have full time after
the meeting to report to the Department of War
for the ensuing Congress — Besides I thought
after your Talk and letter to McIntosh, they would
not assemble till you should notify them of
having received instructions for that purpose
from the President — Captain Bell said that
if he put it off till December, that would be
in the hunting season and they could not
be assembled, that you were already no doubt
apprized of his appointment by the Department
of War and he had no doubt he could assem-
-ble them by the 20th of next month — He seemed
to be so well convinced of that being a proper
time, and course, to be pursued, after he had
sent out his runners &c. that I pressed the
postponement no further — But determined
to give the assemblage all the aid in my
power and shed around it all the eclat
of which it might be susceptible — I therefore
wrote the inclosed Proclamation No. 1. and refer
in it specifically to your Talk on the 18th & 19th

Ult: making it the Basis of the contemplated
negociations — I shall most likely be on the
Spot, and take such part in the proceedings
as may be correct and proper for me — Had
Captain Bell's Appointment not have come on, I
should have considered myself ex officio
Indian Agent, and taken the subject, till a
special appointment was made, exclusively on
myself, and I find your letters now before me,
consider that I would have been right in this
opinion — I so wrote the Secretary at War
by last mail, a copy of which No. 2. I enclose.

If it should so happen that I could not attend
the assemblage on the 20th prox. — I rely with great
confidence that the Agent will do every thing that
can be fairly expected of him, and give you a
satisfactory account of the whole affair — I
wish much to make the trip, for altho I shall
not expect to hear the Eloquence of Pinkney or even
Logan, or see in this meeting of the Americans
and Indians on the Plains of Florida any thing
like the "Field of the Cloth of Gold" — Yet it will
give me a fine opportunity of seeing the topography
of this much boasted part of the Country —

I find it takes about 60 days by the Mail
route, to write hence to Pensacola and get a
reply — This is extremely onerous and disagreeable

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to me — who, tho' I would not be troublesome and perplexing, in little matters for your advice and opinion, yet should like in every thing of importance, first to have your own views and wishes — But as the intercourse is now, this is impracticable — so I must throw myself on your magnanimity and indulgence, to pardon the many errors I fear I commit — I am not well, must end this letter, and write again, perhaps, tomorrow — —

With very great respect &c

W. G. D. Worthington
Secretary & Acting Governor
of East Florida —

His Excellency
Andrew Jackson
— Governor of the Floridas &c &c

Oct. 26th 1821

PROCLAMATION.

BY W. G. D. WORTHINGTON,

Secretary and Acting Governor of East-Florida.

IT being of considerable importance that our relations with the Seminole and other tribes of Indians should be definitively understood and settled, it has been determined to have a general Talk with all the Floridian Indians on the 20th of November next, at Wanton's, in the Alachua. JOHN R. BELL, Esq. Captain in the 4th regiment of Artillery has been appointed by the Secretary at War, Indian Agent. He will make all the necessary arrangements, and adopt the requisite means to assemble the principal Chiefs and Warriors at the place appointed, to hold the general Talk with them, and to endeavour to effect the ultimate objects both of the Government of the United States and the Indians, contemplated by this meeting. The Governor of this Province, with many of the Civil and Military officers will attend that assemblage; at which time and place it is most earnestly recommended to the citizens and inhabitants of this Province to give all facilities for carrying into full and complete effect the intentions both of the United States and the Indians, in this great gathering together, on the beautiful and luxuriant savanna of Alachua. The Talk on the 18th and 19th ult. held by General *Jackson*, Governor of the Floridas, and exercising the powers of the Captain-General of the Island of Cuba, &c. with three of the Florida Chiefs, *Blount*, *Mea-mouth-la* and *Mulatto King*, at Pensacola, being in perfect coincidence with the instructions from the Department of War, will furnish the basis of the approaching Talk.

Given at the City of St. Augustine, this 25th day of October, 1821.

W. G. D. WORTHINGTON.

By the Governor,

WILLIAM REYNOLDS, *Private Secretary.*

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St. Augustine
Octr 26. 1821.
Proclamation on Indian affairs.

No. 1.

Andrew Jackson Esquire, Governor of Florida.

Department of State
Washington 26th Oct. 1821.

Sir

I have had the honour of receiving your Letters of 30 July, 26 August, and 1st September, with their respective enclosures, which have been submitted to the Consideration of the President of the United States.

I now enclose copy of a Letter which I have by his direction written to judge Fromentin, informing him that it was understood and intended that his Jurisdiction should be confined to the execution of the only Laws of the United States which by Act of Congress had been extended to the territories of Florida, namely the Laws relating to the revenue and its collection, and to the Slave trade. In the execution of these laws, which are of a nature entirely distinct, from those of Spain, operating in the Provinces, the President is of opinion that he should be amenable only to the Government of the United States.

I enclose also translations of a Letter from Mr. Salmon the Charge d'Affaires of Spain, and of a Statement by Col. Callava, relative to the arrest and detention of his person, and the forcible seizure, and abduction, under your authority of certain papers, which were in his possession with a Copy of the answer given to the Letter of Mr. Salmon. Before an ultimate answer shall be given to the Spanish Minister, upon this complaint, the President has thought it proper to transmit these documents to you, with the purpose of receiving any remarks either in relation to the facts alledged, or to the principles asserted in them which you may think the occasion requires.

Appretiating,

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Appretiating, as the President does the sense of duty under which you felt yourself compelled to resort to these measures, and the objects of high and impartial Justice, to which they were in your estimation rendered indispensable, I am directed particularly to invite your attention, to the following circumstances represented in these papers.

1. That Col.o Callava, claimed as of right the immunities, with reference to his person, to his dwelling house, and to his papers, which by the customary Laws of Nations belong to public Commissioners appointed to negotiate or to execute Treaty stipulations between Nation and Nation.

2. That you had transacted business with him in the Capacity of a public Commissioner, as late as the 3.d of August, three weeks after the day on which the surrender had been made of the Territory.

3. That the papers finally seized by your orders, had never been officially demanded, and that he had offered to deliver them or give adequate security that they should be delivered, if they should prove to be of the description of papers stipulated by the Treaty to be left in the Territory.

4. That at the time when he was forcibly brought before you, and required to submit to examination upon interrogatories, neither the questions asked of him, nor his answers were correctly interpreted.

It is proper to apprize you that in the opinion of the President, so far as Col.o Callava, could justly claim the rights of a Commissioner for the surrender of the territory, he

was

was entitled to all the immunities which might be necessary for the execution of his trust, and which the Laws of Nations recognize as belonging to public Ministers. As authority for this opinion I refer you to Vattel Book 4. ch. 6. §75. and ch. 9. §125.

A different sentiment appearing from your Letter of the 26 August to have been entertained by you, it would be satisfactory to learn upon what grounds it had been taken up, or if the privileges incident to this immunity had in your view ceased, it is desirable to know the considerations upon which you had so deemed of them. The view taken of them in the Answer to the Note of Mr. Salmon, admitting the right only in general terms, and inferring that they had ceased by the act of surrender, and of reasonable time for departure, as well as by the limitation of the time for the surrender stipulated in the Treaty.

I shall reply as early as possible to the other subjects of your Letters, and in the mean time have the honour to be with great respect, Sir, your very humble and Obed.t Serv.t

John Quincy Adams

P.S. Since the foregoing was written, your letters of 4 & 6 October, and one from Manuels without date, have been received at this office. Nov. 5. 1821.

List of

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List of Papers enclosed

1. Secy. of State to Judge Fromentin — 26 Oct. 1821.
2. Mr. Salmon to Secy. of State (Translation) 6 Oct. "
3. Colonel Callava's Protest (Translation) 3 Oct. "
4. Secy. of State to Mr. d'Anduaga — 2 Nov. "

Hon. John Quincy Adams
Secy. of State
to
Andrew Jackson
Gov. of the Floridas
&c &c &c
26th Oct. 1821

Eligius Fromentin Esqr. Judge U.S. Pensacola.

Department of State.

Sir, Washington 26. Octr. 1821.

I have had the honour of receiving your Letters of 20. 26. and 28. Augt: 6. 8. and 21. Septr. with their respective enclosures — All which have been submitted to the President of the United States.

I am, directed by him to inform you, that the Laws of the United States relative to the Revenue and its collection; and those relating to the Slave trade having been the only ones extended by Act of Congress to the territories of Florida, it was to the execution of them that your Commission as Judge of the United States was considered and intended to apply — The President thought the authority of Congress alone competent, to extend other Laws of the United States to the newly acquired territories, nor could he give to the Judge a Jurisdiction which could only be conferred by them. There being an essential difference between the nature of the powers, heretofore exercised, by the Spanish authorities in those provinces, which were continued in force, by the Act of the 3d. of March last until the end of the next Session of Congress, unless a temporary government should be sooner established over them, and of the laws of the United States, which were extended to those provinces by that law, the President considered it his duty to entrust the execution of each branch, to officers specially appointed for the purpose. In the execution of these laws,

in

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in your judicial capacity the Governor has been informed, that you are considered amenable only to the Government of the United States.

In the different view which you have taken of the subject, he is persuaded that your motives and intentions were entirely pure, tho he deeply regrets the collision of authority and misunderstanding which have arisen between the Governor of the Territory and you.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, Sir
your humble and obedt. Servt.

(Signed) John Quincy Adams.

John Quincy Adams
Secty of State
to
Judge Eligius Fromentin
Octo. 26th 1821

Washington
Private. 28th Octr 1821

Dear Sir,

Your several communications of the 29th July and 26th & 25th of August were received during my absence on an excursion to the Bedford Springs; which, with the uncertainty whether you would continue at Pensacola later than the 1st of this month, will account for the long delay which has taken place in acknowledging them. But, as I now infer from the course of events in

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Florida and your letters to Col Gadsden, that you will not leave Pensacola immediately. I have concluded not to make a longer delay.

On the return of the President to the city a few days since, the occurrences in Florida first claimed his attention, and I presume his views in relation to them will be made known to you through the proper department in a few days. As soon as he has disposed of them, I will bring before him your communication in relation to the Indians in Floridas, and

will without delay communicate his orders in relation to them.

Your observations in relation to the recommendation of the Board of officers, I have received, in that spirit of friendship, in which I am confident they were made. The candour and frankness, which characterise them, I consider as the best evidence of that personal regard towards me, which you have so kindly expressed, and for which, I tender you my warmest acknowledgements. After duly weighing your observations, I reexamined the recommendation, and tho' I consider it is in certainly unsuited

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and susceptible of the construction
which you have given it, I am
sure, I cannot be mistaken in stating
that the Board neither intended
to evince any marked predilection
for General Atkinson, nor a
disregard for the feelings of the
officers, who were affected by
the arrangement. Had such
been the impression, as to their
motives in the remotest degree,
the recommendation would
have met neither my assent,
nor the President's sanction.
I am satisfied, that so far
from such being the intention,
that, as it regarded those of-
ficers, the very opposite was

intended; and that one of the strongest motives of the Board for the arrangement resulted from their great anxiety to prevent a reduction in the rank of those of officers. I make this observation, not as the apology of the Board, but from the desire that you should have a just conception of the truth of the case, in order to which it will be necessary to be still more particular.

Previous to the formation of the Board, it was necessary, ~~that the~~ President should determine on the disposition to be made of the General

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officers. The act provided for three only; and after mature reflection, it was determined to offer to Genl. McComb the command of the corps of Engineers, from which he was originally taken. It being considered the most eligible command next to those of the Generals, and ~~not~~ being separate from the line of the army, would not subject him to their command. To Genl. Atkinson, it was likewise determined to offer a Brevet with the command of the 6th Infantry, to which it was known he was attached; and which

was considered in the State, as the next most eligible command. Both of these officers were accordingly notified of the arrangement, and their acceptance signified to the Department before the meeting of the Board. When they met, they experienced great difficulty, where of course so many meritorious officers were to be affected under any possible arrangement. After selecting those whose merit could not be overlooked, it was found impossible to provide for all such in their respective grades. In this state of things, it was believed, that by conferring a Staff appoint-

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on Genl. Atkinson were known would be obtained for others, who were likely to be affected by his returning to the command of his former regiment; and as Genl. Brown for reasons personal to himself was anxious that the place of Adjt. Genl., which was immediately attached to him, as the Major Genl. should be filled by Genl. Atkinson, the Department assented to the arrangement proposed, stating at the same time, that it must, in relation to him, be considered as subordinate to the one already made, and accepted by him; it being my opinion, that he

would perhaps be ... a staff appointment. The arrangement was accordingly so made, and was so communicated to the army. It might, it is true, been made known in a much more acceptable shape, yet it does not alter the real nature of the case, and there is nothing in it, as intended, either of favouritism to Genl. Atkinson, or disrespect to the officers affected. On the contingency of his declining the place of adjt. genl. (for that is the light in which it ought to be viewed) these officers were not capriciously selected from among others of the same rank for

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introduced to lower ~~banks~~ ranks.
They were so reduced, or rather,
not by <u>selection</u> but as the junior
officers of their respective grades,
with the exception of Capt Cobb,
who was to be left out of service.
Thus to reduce them was very
painful, to <u>avoid</u> which was
one of the principal objects
proposed by the Board. The
feelings of the Executive towards
them was strongly evinced on
the resignation of Col. Mitchel.
The opportunity was seized to
do them full justice, as far
as possible, by transferring Lt Col
Lindsay to the Artillery, which

with the exception of Col Butler re-
instated them to their places. For him
I have much respect, and greatly
regret, that he should suffer
in the least by the reduction of
the army. Yet, even as to him, tho' he
has lost something in rank, yet
in every thing considered his present place
is not much, if any, less eligible
than his former; and I hope
when he comes to know all
of the facts, that he will find
it compatible with his honor
to remain in service. He has
simply changed his place in the
staff for what it would have
been in the line, had he never
vacated it.

In regard to Col Towson &

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shown you etc. upon, I do not think it necessary to go into the details, but I am strongly impressed with the belief, that it can be fully justified on such grounds as are strictly consistent with sound military principles.

I am fully impressed with the importance of doing entire justice to the officers of the army, in order to preserve that self respect and military pride without which, an officer can have but little worth; and I may safely affirm, that such has been the basis of my administration of the Department. Nothing can be more sacred than character; and no injustice

greater than a disregard of its just claims. It is thus, I think and it is thus I will act under all circumstances.

I have found Col Gadsden fully to justify your opinion of him both as to character and judgement. He has great capacity for business.

Previous to the receipt of your letter Lt Donaldson had been attached to the Board of Engineers in order to give him the best opportunity, which the service offers at present for improvement, both as it regards the knowledge of the country and his duties as an Engineer, as he is considered, as one of the

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most promising young officers of his corps. With this conception of his character, I regret to learn his determination to tender his resignation, tho' I can not but appreciate the reasons which you have assigned.

I fully accord with your idea, that Florida should be a separate State. One of its greatest values is, that she will constitute a strong bond of union between the Atlantic and Western States; and she should without delay, be raised to that respectability of which she is capable. Ought not a memorial be presented at the next session of Congress

by the inhabitants against their will, but by annexation to any other state? It seems manifestly unjust to annex her to any other state over the formation of whose constitution or laws she had no control, without her full assent.

I hope that both yours and Mrs. Jackson's health is better, and that a further experience of the climate will prove more salutary than that which you at first experienced.

With sincere respect & esteem
I am &c
J. C. Calhoun

His Excel. Genl. A. Jackson.

11085

J C Calhoun
to
Gl Jackson
28th Octr 1821

Recd 3d January
Nashville — 1822

Pensacola Octr. 29. 1821

His Excellency Genl Jackson

Dear Sir, Since you left this place I have been so much engaged that I have not had time to write to any of my friends— I have been engaged in discharging this duty for some time past, but in writing to others have almost consumed my time— the court is about to close— We got through all the business at the last court, and gave I believe pretty general satisfaction.—

I have thought of applying for the appointment of commissioner to settle the land claims of this country, and would be glad to avail myself of the powerful sanction which your recommendation would give to the application. I need not say that such a favour would confer an obligation not to be cancelled, for I have already been overwhelmed with your favours. All I can say is

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that should I be so fortunate as to procure the appointment, I shall endeavour to discharge the duties of the office in such a manner as to justify my friends in making the recommendation.

A great Ball has been given by the Spaniards in honor of Colonel Walton — Doctor Cumming & Mr Innerarity two of the managers. The time at which this ball was given immediately after your departure, and the Characters by whom it was set on foot, (Dr. Cumming being at the head) were sufficient reasons to prevent my attending, because I considered it ~~[illegible]~~ as an opposition ball, by the Spaniards intended not so much to show their respect for Col. Walton as their dislike to your Excellancy. Others of your friends either viewed this subject in a different light from myself, or wanted independence to stay away. Call myself and Colonel Miller were almost the only persons who could not reconcile it to our feelings to attend

Excuse this rough scrall— the mail is waiting— I must come to a close— I wish to be remembered to madame Jackson— I shall never forget her kindness and attention to me while she remained in Florida— My complaments to miss Hays— I should be glad to hear from you at as early a period as convenient

Yours Sincerely

D Shannon

His Excellancy }
Gen Jackson }

P.S. If you should feell yourself authorised in complying with the request contained in this letter, be so good as to write directly to Washington— It will not be necessary to send the letters to me. ~~Should~~ Whatever may be your determination I would be glad for you to inform me of it. DS.

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PENSACOLA
Oct. 30.

25

His Excellency Genl. Andrew Jackson,

Nashville,

Mail } Tennessee.

D. Shannon Esqr.
2d. Octo. 1821
Recd. 30th Novr.

PENSACOLA
Oct. 30.

25

His Excellency Genl. Andrew Jackson,
Nashville,
Tennessee.

Mail }

Recd 30th Nov[?]

[?] Shannon Esqr
2nd Sept 1821

Pensacola Oct. 29th 1821.

My dear Governor

I forward to you by this days mail a communication from the Department of State acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 26th August and a communication from Col. Gadsden and two private letters.

I enclose a copy of a communication that I have addressed to Mr Adams and also an extract of a letter from Mr Bird. I have as yet heard nothing from Mr Worthington. I have appointed Mr Fry Private secretary Don Pedro de Alba Translator of the Spanish and French languages and I should be gratified if you would mention these appointments in your next communication to the Government

Nothing of importance has transpired since my communication of the 22d instant. I hope to hear by the next mail of your safe arrival at Florence

I am dear Governor with sentiments of the highest respect

Yr obedt. servt.

Geo Walton

His Excellency

Gov. Jackson

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P. S. Will you have the kindness to present my best respects to Mrs Jackson & Miss Hays & the gentlemen of your family — I presume that Doctor Bronaugh will have departed for Washington before this reaches you — I shall write him at Washington —

Respectfully yrs

Jno Watson

Colo. Walton
to
Govr. Jackson
29th Octo. 1821
with an enclosure from
Mr Bird ______

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Pensacola 29th October 1821.

Sir/

Presuming that the President would be desirous to be informed of the state of affairs in this Province, I have thought it adviseable to communicate with the Department direct, not having yet heard of the arrival of the Governor at Nashville for which place he set out on the eighth inst.

The Department is already fully informed of the disposition made by Genl. Jackson previous to his departure. He was pleased to delegate to me, the powers exercised by the former Governor of West Florida, accompanying my Commission with a letter of instructions. Since his departure I have been in the exercise of those functions, and shall use my best exertions to justify the confidence of the President, and the expectations of General Jackson.

Nothing suggests itself at present of sufficient importance to communicate. All things go on well, and the march of the Government is peaceable and undisturbed.

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The excitement occasioned by measures deemed necessary by the Governor is subsiding, and since the departure of the Spanish Officers, there seems to be a much greater disposition on the part of the Spanish Inhabitants to cultivate a friendly feeling.

Nothing has been heard of General Jackson since he left Claiborne; by this time I think it probable that he has reached the State of Tennessee.

I have the honor to be, with great consideration.

Yr Obdt Servt.

(signed) George Walton

Secty W. Florida &

Actg Gov of the same.

The Honble

John Q. Adams

Secretary of State.

True Copy

John Coppinger Connor.

Copy of a letter from
Col. Walton to Mr. Adams
27th Octo. 1821

11070

J. C. Mitchell Esqr
to
Govr. Jackson
29th Octr. 1821
Recd 30th Novr

Pensacola 30.th Oct 1821

Dear General

I herewith enclose you a petition of the People of West Florida to the President of the U. States recom=mending Col King as your suc=cessor in the Government of the ceded Territory. To this Petition is subscribed all the names of ~~the~~ of the Inhabitants of this place (with a very few exceptions) who ~~would~~ would have been entitled to vote in any part of the U. States. Our success thus far has greatly exceeded my most sanguine expectation. We have gotten you out of every one of the inha=bitants, though Col Walton has evidently been electioneering for himself as your successor in

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Office. he is very popular, and it has required the best efforts of King's friends to put down the opposition, but I believe we have succeeded in doing so effectually, and among the small number of Persons who are not with us, there is not one of sufficient respectability to support a counter Petition. I expect other Subscribers to be returned from the Settlements on the Escambia, which I will forward as soon as they can be obtained.

The Government under the administration of Walton, has moved on quite smoothly no difficulties have yet arisen, and so long as he has untroubled waters to sail in he will navigate the Ship of State with perfect safety. The inhabitants gave him a Ball a few nights since, at which I did not make my appearance, for tho' I am on good terms with Walton, and

think him a very good sort of a man
I know no particular reason why a
ball should be given him, and I was
moreover induced to believe that this
honour to Col Walton was a slander
of your excellency, it evidently originated
in opposition to your administration,
and when first spoken of it was refused
by every american, in consequence of
which it was postponed for two weeks
and then brought forward under an
express declaration of the party
concerned that no oposition was in-
=tended under this declaration the greater
number of Americans joined the
party, but for myself I was not satis-
-fied, and would not participate in

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think him a very good sort of a man
I know no particular reason why a
ball should be given him, and I was
moreover induced to believe that this
honour to Col Walton was founded
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in opposition to your administration,
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which it was postponed for two weeks
and then brought forward under an
express declaration of the party
concerned that no opposition was in-
-tended under this declaration the greater
number of Americans joined the
party. but for myself I was not satis-
-fied, and would not participate in

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their amusements. I conversed with Walton on the subject and he declared to me most solemnly, if he could concieve there was any opposition intended to be expressed on the occasion he would not permit the ball to be given ~~on~~ as a mark of respect to him. I believe him sincere in what he said, but an appeal to his vanity would easily overcome his judgment. however, the greater number of the Amer-icans were of the same opinion, for I am convinced there would not have been one of them at the Ball if they had supposed, any opposition intended, perhaps I should not have placed this construction on the respect paid Col Walton if I could have conjectured any other reason why the Spaniards should give him those honours which they had denied you. The Shield has not

not

arrived, and consequently I have not been able to ship your furniture to New Orleans, I hope however an opportunity will soon present it self, as the Shields is expected in a few days.

Pleas present my best respects to Mrs Jackson Andrew and the little Boys, and for yourself my Dear General accept my warmest wishes

Your friend

R K Call

Majr Genl

Andrew Jackson

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Capt. R. K. Call
to Genl. Jackson
29th Octo. 1821

St. Augustine Oct. 31st 1821.

Sir -

In a paragraph of my letter of the 6th Instant I promised to forward to you the Correspondence which had taken place on the subject of the Public property here which had not been happily accommodated on the arrival of Col. Eustis as I had confidently anticipated - It is now enclosed - I have made a similar transmission to the Secretary of State apprising the Secretary at War of the fact - I adopted this course, because, I understood the Military here, after the Cession of this Province had immediately occupied the Houses which have been the cause of complaint, made a Report of their adaptation to the uses of Officers Quarters, Ba[illegible] Hospitals &c - made in some of them small repairs and alterations & disbursed some small sums of Money thereon and awaited, and I supposed would only be governed by final orders respecting them from the Department of War. The circumambulatory & dilatory mode of first sending my dispatches via Pensacola, to be submitted to you, were the reasons why I sent them on direct - So much for my proceedings as to matter of form - I have made very few comments on these Documents as transmitted to Washington. - And

His Excellency -

Andrew Jackson

Governor of East & West Florida.

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I feel no inclination to make any to you - as I am confident with the papers before you, you will be able to form a correct judgment on the subject. As to myself you will see, I claim no House nor Office as a matter of positive and undisputed right. but I view the subject in this way. Col. Butler received the Public property in his Civil capacity as Commissioner. —— He transferred it to Captn Bell in his Civil and Military capacity as provisional Secretary of E. Florida and Commandant of the Troops here. Over the Fort and what might have been deemed exclusively military he held control as the Commanding Officer on this Station on my arrival here, And as he transferred his civil functions [illegible] under your orders, he ought to have retained out of the control of the Military the Public property xxx of a civil character and passed that over to me, as his Successor in the Government, without requiring as he seems to intimate in his letter of the 27th of Septr any specific powers directed to me, to occupy the Public property Edifices &c. That power and authority, it is supposed, I possessed by virtue of the Commission from the President and yourself; it was an incident of my office. I suppose that was all the Authority the Commissioner Col. Butler required ~~to~~ in passing over the Public property to Captn B[illegible]s provincial Secretary. and all the "formal instructions" that he meant in his letter to Captn Bell of the 11th of July was the

tenant of the person who should succeed him —
The day after I landed I called on Captn Bell and
recognized in him an old acquaintance, it had
been of short duration, but I recollect him with
pleasure. I told him my Wife and family were with
me and I wished immediately to get them in
some comfortable residence. That the Government
House was the one which I supposed properly
was allotted me; indeed the President had
said to me, you will have I suppose a Government House
there, to live in, and as Mr Hackley who has a family
and married a Sister of Govr Randolph of Virginia
is going to St Augustine, I will thank you if you
should have it in your power to render them every
necessary service. Captn Bell told me the House
he was then in, I was welcom[illegible] his room,
as an Office, but it was retained for Colo Eustis,
and that the old Government House was occupied
by Lieut Washburn as Officers Quarters &c &c.
Little more past on the subject that day —
the next day, being very unpleasantly situated,
coming in the heat of Summer, the 17th of August
with my Wife and 3 Children from a Northern
climate and being the only Public Officer who
had brought on his Family, Servants &c and
allowed to be the chief civil Officer of the Province
I called down on Captn Bell in company with
Mr Worthington. He shewed us the [illegible]se he
occupied for Col: Eustis; it was large and com-
modious, and in good order, and formerly in

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4

habited by the Collector of the Customs — He offered to let us occupy it with the exception of some few Rooms, till Col. Custis should come on. This I declined for the reasons, to the Mayor in Exhibit marked C. — He then walked with us to the Govt. House which I told him altho' out of repair and for present use, not near so good as the other, I preferred, because it had in a [illegible] manner been designated to me, by the President & I again related what the President had said — When we came to the Govt. House it was occupied by Lieut. Washburn who was very ill, I did not see him & Dr. McLostery — He offered to accommodate us temporarily with some of the Rooms, I think two — but would still possess [illegible] other part of the House. Indeed the arrangement was too objectionable. The whole House would not have been more than sufficient to accommodate a family like mine. I think Captn. Bell told me they had expended a $1000 or 1500 on the repairs of Houses &c &c And they had put up Stables for the Officers Horses here. I saw, from the whole proceedings, that these houses, had been pitched upon by the Officers and altho' they only lodged there and were all Single-men, they did not feel themselves bound to give either of them up to me and my family. I determined to have no dispute or unpolite altercation on the Subject, but refer it to the proper Authorities

and in the meantime, get along as well as I could
There was not a tolerable house in the whole
City, to be rented, so I went into as good a Boarding
house as I could get. I supposed these Officers acted
under some high and positive orders in these
Affairs, for reasons that I might surmise, but
having no positive data, might be wrong in.
I determined it should have no ill influence
on my conduct as I considered them all as
Brother Officers under the same Government &
Fellow Citizens, tho' we were of different orders.
I was not long ashore before various rumours
hostile to Captn Bell in the discharge of his
provisional Government were brought to me.
My arrival was anxiously looked for to introduce
the Civil System and displace the Spaniards
who had but continued in Office. I supposed the Com-
plaints against Captn Bell were not well found-
ed, and even if he had been more rigorous,
than some of our Citizens relished, there
might be justifiable peculiarities in the cases.
Therefore, as he was my Predecessor, selected
by you, who had also conferred upon me a
great share of your confidence, I ~~would~~ determined to sup-
port him. I did so. And in receiving the
Government from him, I spoke openly
and fully in his favor. I conversed with
him in my new appointment and
shewed the City, that his influence with

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was appreciated by me — I retained all his
old appointments that I could — He asked
me to write a letter to the Secretary of War
about the Indian Agency, I wrote No 1 —
In many little matters which arose out
of the Affairs of the place, I always endeav-
ored to conciliate between the Parties —

I therefore, much regret, that he as an
Officer, with whom I had acted should
deem it necessary to write such an uncourte-
ous Letter as his of the 27th of Septr —

For Col. Custis had been here four or 5 days
and I had waited on him, with the Mayor
on the 25th [illegible] by addressing him, not the
slightest disrespect could have been intend-
ed against Captn Bell. yet his Letter (as you
see by my reply marked N.) — forbade my
making the least apology to him — You will
judge whether my proceedings justified
his Letter — Notwithstanding, All this I de-
termined, as I deemed him one of the most
fit persons & thought it would accord with
your wishes, to appoint him President
of the Commissioners to receive the Archives &c.
And I have no doubt ~~but~~ he will with
the other Gentlemen, well discharge the
trust [illegible], have not yet concluded the service —

I make this long detail to show
you the true part and ~~to~~ I have taken situation in this

dispute — That I have from the beginning determined not to quarrel with my own fellow Citizens — and I have adhered to it. That no acts, either of the Civil or Military Officers of this place have changed my purpose — And I shall cheerfully aquiesce I have no doubt, in whatever determination may be made in the Premises — The Spaniards were naturally in favor of the military because they were accustomed to that sort of Government and because they were continued in Office till I arrived — The Americans were of that mixed aggregation, that some would have sided ag[illegible] the Civil authorities, and we have no militia. So that if I had have wished it, I could not have gotten up the scenes, which were acted some years ago at New York against Genl. Scott in the Battery business —

Let it end as it may, I claim credit for two things; for early opposing the System, with temper and firmness and I trust, fairly winning the esteem and Friendship, even of the Officers themselves. —

With very great respect &c.

W. G. D. Wo[illegible]

Secretary & Acting Gov[illegible]

Florida —

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Mr Worthington
to
Governor Jackson
Octr 31st 1821

His Excellency
Andrew Jackson
Governor of East Florida

List of Papers relating to the disputes between the Civil & Military Authorities at St. Augustine respecting the Public Property forwarded to General Jackson Governor of the Floridas &c &c —

B. Mr Worthington's letter to Genl. Jackson 28 Augt. 1821 —

C. Mr Worthington to the Mayor of St. Augustine 27. Augt.

D. Mr Worthington to Mr Calhoun, Augt. 21st. —

These papers accompanied Mr Worthington's letter above marked B — the following accompany his letter of the 31st. October 1821 —

E. The Mayor's Answer to Mr Worthington's of the 27. Augt. —

F. Report of the Committee

G. Resolution of the City Council of St. Augustine

H. Do. of Board of Health of Do.

I. Mr Worthington to Col Curtis

K. Do. Do. Do. —

L. Col Curtis — reply.

M. Captn. Bell's reply.

N. Mr Worthington to Captn. Bell

O. Mr Worthington to the Mayor

P. The Mayor to Mr Worthington

List of Papers relating to Public Property forwarded to Genl Jackson

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List of Papers
respecting Public
Property sent to Genl
Jackson 31st Octr 1821.

W. Price
Oct. 1821
Manifesto of
Ship Orleans

His Excellency
Andrew Jackson
Governor of
Pennsacola

politeness
Mr. Geo. C. Fox

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Copy

The Secretary of State to Don Joaquin de Anduaga.

Department of State
Washington 2 November 1821.

Sir,

Previous to your arrival in this country, I had the honour of receiving from Don Hilario de Rivas y Salmon, then Chargé d'Affaires from your Government, a letter, dated the 6th. of the last month, with sundry papers inclosed, exhibiting complaints against the Governor of the Territories of Floridas for certain proceedings in his judicial character against Col. Don Jose Callava. That letter was immediately submitted to the consideration of the President of the United States; by whose directions, I have now the honour of addressing you in answer thereto.

The complaints in substance are,

1. That, Col. Callava being a Commissioner of His Catholic Majesty for delivering the Province over to the United States, and entitled to the special protection of the laws of nations, his house was entered forcibly in the night time, and he himself, being then sick in bed, was under special circumstances of rigour and inhumanity, summoned and compelled to go before Governor Jackson to answer interrogatories.

2. That the questions put to him, and his answers to them, were both falsely interpreted, he being ignorant of

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of the language in which the interrogatories were put.

3. That he was finally committed to prison, and there detained for the space of a day before he was released.

4. That during the period of his detention his house, his property, and the papers of his Government, were left at the mercy of the Soldiery; that he found, on his return to his house, the seals of his Government upon certain boxes of papers broken, and some of the papers scattered about.

I am instructed by the President of the United States to assure you of his deep regret, that in the completion of a transaction of such high importance to both Nations any circumstance to excite pain on either side should have occurred.

On the merits of the proceeding complained of, all the light necessary to the formation of a correct judgment has not been received. It would be improper therefore, in the present state, to pronounce definitively on the subject. In its intercourse with foreign powers, the Government of the United States is scrupulously observant of the rights of the representative character of persons charged by their Governments with the performance of any duty incident to their relations with this Union. Although Colonel Callava was not clothed with the character or credentials of a Public Minister, it is readily admitted, that in the execution of his

trust

trust as a Commissary, for the delivery of the Province, he was entitled to all the protection and all the immunities necessary for the discharge of that duty. But it is not less true, that in the Treaty itself it had been stipulated that the whole transaction of the surrender of the Provinces, and the evacuation of all the Officers of His Catholic Majesty within it, should be completed within six months from the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty; which six months had elapsed, at the time when these incidents occurred. It is also true, that the surrender had been completed; that the authority of Spain within the Province had more than a month before ceased, and that of the United States had taken its place. The troops of His Catholic Majesty had been removed; and if Col^l. Callava and other Officers of Spain remained there after the consummation of that event, they could no longer claim the immunities of public agency, or any other privileges than those of strangers permitted to reside in the place; strangers not only amenable to the common judicial tribunals but who conformably to the Spanish laws existing before the cession of the Province, would have been liable to removal from it, or to imprisonment at the discretion of the Governor for the mere act of being there.

It is asserted by Col^l. Callava, that the postponement

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postponement of his departure from Pensacola, had been necessary; because it was impossible for him to terminate the business incident to the surrender on that day; because he was sick; and because the question, whether the artillery belonging to the fortifications was or was not included in the cession, had been referred to the decision of the two Governments. To this the reply is obvious; that without now referring to the delays which protracted till the 17th. of July, the surrender which might have been effected more than two months before, there was yet ample time between that day and the 22d. of August for the discharge of any business incidental to it; That the personal indisposition of Colonel Callava neither disqualified him on the 17th. of July from the transaction of business, nor on the 22d. of August from being present at a festive entertainment, nor immediately afterwards from undertaking and performing a long and fatiguing journey, from Pensacola to New York, and thence to embark upon a voyage by sea; and that, with regard to the question concerning the cannon, which was reserved for the decision of the two Governments, it furnished no sufficient motive for the continuance of Col. Callava there; a particular receipt for them having been given by Governor Jackson, and

the

the right of Spain to remove them, whatever its merits might be, being in no manner affected by the departure of the Spanish Commissioner.

It appears therefore, that both by the limitation of time stipulated in the Treaty for the surrender of the Province, and by the nature of the functions assigned to Col^l. Callava, his immunities of exemption from the ordinary process of the law had ceased before the 22^d. of August. The allegation that Governor Jackson had nineteen days before that time recognized his Commissarial character as yet existing, will not affect the principles here advanced; first, because the limited six months had not then expired; and secondly, because the only transaction of General Jackson, on that day, recognizing Col^l. Callava as a Commissioner, was by writing him a letter complaining of a signal breach of faith by that officer, in evading, on the plea of indisposition, the performance of a stipulated promise, on the morning of the 17th. of July, before the surrender, and afterwards refusing to perform it at all: which letter, after an expostulation against that proceeding suited to the aggravation of its character, finished by a declaration of General Jackson, that it closed the correspondence between him and Col^l. Callava on the subject forever.

Far would it be from the intention of the Ameri-

can

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american Government, to draw within its rigorous limits the exemption from ordinary legal process of a foreign public officer. It would extend to them a liberal measure of time, and a full portion of indulgence, for the execution of the trust, and for departure after its completion. But it cannot perceive the justice of extending these privileges, beyond their limits as sanctioned by custom, for purposes of injustice and wrong. And here we are led to the enquiry, what was the immediate occasion of the summons to Col. Callava, his resistance against which prompted the subsequent rigorous measures in reference to his person, house and papers, complained of in the Note of Mr. Salmon? He had withheld, and caused to be packed in boxes for transportation, public Records, relating to the property of the Province; Judicial Documents, indispensable for vindicating the titles to succession of infant and orphan children. application was made to General Jackson, in behalf of these Orphans, for the legal judicial process to obtain those papers. He had proof that they had been removed, after a summons from him to the person in whose possession they had been to produce them, to the house and possession of Col. Callava; for the avowed purpose of subtracting them from the process issued by his authority. Had that officer's personal immunity

been

been complete and unquestionable, what greater abuse of it could have been made, than this to wrest from the course of Justice the vouchers on which depended the rights and the subsistence of Orphans? General Jackson, considering that Col^l. Callava was not entitled to such exemption from legal process, issued the ordinary summons which would have been applicable to any other individual, and on his refusal to answer the interrogatories put to him, committed him, as others in like cases would have been committed, to prison. By the same order he issued a commission for securing the papers, which ought to have been delivered up before, with all suitable caution to prevent the taking of any others; and immediately after the satisfactory return of that Commission, ordered the release of Col^l. Callava. Such appears to have been the character of the transaction, upon the report of it made by General Jackson: and although the President cannot but contemplate, with unfeigned regret, this occurrence, he thinks that blame should be imputed to the party deserving it, and whose misconduct produced it, and that it is a justice due to General Jackson to make him acquainted with the objections in the note of M^r. Salmon to his conduct, and to receive his full explanation of the motives and considerations which governed him.

In concluding this letter, I cannot forbear reminding you, Sir, that not only this but all the other transactions

transactions of a painful nature which have arisen in the execution of that Treaty which it was hoped would have terminated all the differences, and have led to the most harmonious intercourse between the United States and Spain, have proceeded from the unjustifiable delays and evasions of His Catholic Majesty's Officers, in direct contravention, as is understood, to his orders and intentions, in withholding the documents, Archives and Vouchers, of which the delivery had been expressly stipulated; vouchers, indispensable to the United States, both for the dispensation of private justice, and for the establishment of ~~private~~ public right; but utterly useless to Spain, and the detention of which, by the Captain General and Governor of Cuba, and by the Spanish Governors of both East and West Florida, however intended, and by whatever motive induced, can subserve no purposes but those of fraud, injustice and oppression. After a succession of delays, for a period of six weeks, at the Havanna, in a climate noted for its unhealthiness to strangers, of the Commissioner of the United States, authorized to receive those Documents, and of the vessel which had conveyed him, he was compelled to depart without them; nor have they yet been delivered. The attempts to carry away, both from Pensacola and from St. Augustine, many of those papers, can be viewed in no other light than as flagrant violations of the Treaty. The President relies that they will be so considered by His Catholic Majesty; and that he has ere this given the most positive and effectual

orders

orders for the faithful execution, in this respect, of that Instrument.

I pray you, Sir, to accept the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

(Signed) John Quincy Adams.

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Secretary of State

to

Don Joaquin de Anduaga.

[redacted]

2 Nov. 1821.

Mr. Adams to Mr. d'Anduaga.

(Copy.)

Don Joaquin d'Anduaga,
Envoy Extraordinary & Minister
Plenipotentiary from Spain.

Department of State
Washington, 2 Nov.r 1821.

Sir,

Previous to your arrival in this country, I had the honor of receiving from Don Hilario de Rivas y Salmon, then Chargé d'Affaires from your Government, a letter, dated the 6th of the last month, with sundry papers enclosed, exhibiting complaints against the Governor of the Territories of Florida, for certain proceedings in his judicial character against Colonel Don Jose Callava. That letter was immediately submitted to the consideration of the President of the United States, by whose direction I have now the honor of addressing you in answer thereto.

The complaints in substance are,

1. That, Colonel Callava being a Commissioner of His Catholic Majesty for delivering the Province over to the United States, and entitled to the special protection of the laws of nations, his house was entered forcibly in the night time, and he himself, being then sick in bed, was,

under

under special circumstances of rigor & inhumanity, summoned and compelled to go before Governor Jackson to answer interrogatories.

2. That the questions put to him, and his answers to them, were both falsely interpreted, he being ignorant of the language in which the interrogatories were put.

3. That he was finally committed to prison, and there detained for the space of a day before he was released.

4. That during the period of his detention, his house, his property, and the papers of his Government, were left at the mercy of the soldiery; that he found, on his return to his house, the seals of his Government upon certain boxes of papers broken, and some of the papers scattered about.

I am instructed by the President of the United States to assure you of his deep regret, that in the completion of a transaction of such high importance to both nations, any circumstance to excite pain on either side should have occurred.

On the merits of the proceeding complained of, all the light necessary to the formation of a correct judgment has not been received. It would be improper therefore, in the present state, to pronounce definitively on the subject. In its intercourse with foreign powers, the

Government

Government of the United States is scrupulously observant of the rights of the representative character, of persons charged by their Governments with the performance of any duty incident to their relations with this Union. Although Colonel Callava was not clothed with the character or credentials of a public Minister, it is readily admitted, that in the execution of his trust as a Commissary, for the delivery of the Province, he was entitled to all the protection and all the immunities necessary for the discharge of that duty. But it is not less true, that in the Treaty itself it had been stipulated that the whole transaction of the surrender of the Provinces, and the evacuation of all the Officers of His Catholic Majesty within it, should be completed within six months from the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty; which six months had elapsed at the time when these incidents had occurred. It is also true, that the surrender had been completed; that the authority of Spain within the Province had more than a month before ceased, and that of the United States had taken its place. The troops of His Catholic Majesty had been removed; and if Colonel Callava and other Officers of Spain remained there after the consummation of that event, they could no longer claim the immunities of public agency. or any other privileges

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privileges than those of strangers permitted to reside in the place; strangers not only amenable to the common judicial tribunals, but who, conformably to the Spanish laws existing before the cession of the Province, would have been liable to removal from it, or to imprisonment at the discretion of the Governor for the mere act of being there.

It is asserted by Colonel Callava, that the postponement of his departure from Pensacola, had been necessary; because it was impossible for him to terminate the business incident to the surrender on that day; because he was sick; and because the question whether the artillery belonging to the fortifications was or was not included in the cession, had been referred to the decision of the two Governments. To this the reply is obvious; that without now referring to the delays which protracted till the 17th. of July, the surrender which might have been effected more than two months before, there was yet ample time between that day and the 22d. of August for the discharge of any business incidental to it; that the personal indisposition of Colonel Callava neither disqualified him on the 17th. of July from the transaction of business, nor on the 22d. of August from being present at a festive entertainment, nor immediately afterwards from undertaking & performing a long

long and fatiguing journey, from Pensacola to New York, and thence to embark upon a voyage by sea; and that, with regard to the question concerning the Cannon, which was reserved for the decision of the two Governments, it furnished no sufficient motive for the continuance of Colonel Callava there; a particular receipt for them having been given by Governor Jackson, and the right of Spain to remove them, whatever its merits might be, being in no manner affected by the departure of the Spanish Commissioner.

It appears therefore, that both by the limitation of time stipulated in the Treaty for the surrender of the Province, and by the nature of the functions assigned to Colonel Callava, his immunities of exemption from the ordinary process of the law had ceased before the 22d of August. The allegation that Governor Jackson had nineteen days before that time recognized his commissarial character as yet existing, will not affect the principles here advanced; first, because the limited six months had not then expired; and secondly, because the only transaction of General Jackson on that day recognizing the Colonel Callava as a Commissioner, was by writing him a letter complaining of a signal breach of faith by that officer, in evading, on the plea of indisposition, the performance of a

of a stipulated promise, on the morning of the 17th of July, before the surrender, and afterwards refusing to perform it at all: which letter, after an expostulation against that proceeding suited to the aggravation of its character finished by a declaration of General Jackson, that it closed the correspondence between him and Colonel Callava on the subject forever.

Far would it be from the intention of the American Government, to draw within its rigorous limits the exemption from ordinary legal process of a foreign public officer. It would extend to them a liberal measure of time, and a full portion of indulgence, for the execution of the trust, and for departure after its completion. But it cannot perceive the justice of extending these privileges, beyond their limits as sanctioned by custom, for purposes of injustice and wrong. And here we are led to the enquiry, what was the immediate occasion of the summons to Colonel Callava, his resistance against which prompted the subsequent rigorous measures in reference to his person, house and papers, complained of in the Note of Mr. Salmon? He had withheld, and caused to be packed in boxes for transportation, public Records, relating to the property of the Province; judicial documents, indispensable for vindicating the titles to succession of

of infant and orphan children. Application was made to General Jackson, in behalf of these orphans, for the legal judicial process to obtain these papers. He had proof that they had been removed, after a summons from him to the person in whose possession they had been to produce them, to the house and possession of Colonel Callava, for the avowed purpose of withdrawing them from the process issued by his authority. Had that officer's personal immunity been complete and unquestionable, what greater abuse of it could have been made, than thus to wrest from the course of justice the vouchers on which depended the rights and the subsistence of orphans? General Jackson, considering that Colonel Callava was not entitled to such exemption from legal process, issued the ordinary summons which would have been applicable to any other individual, and on his refusal to answer the interrogatories put to him, committed him, as others in like cases would have been committed, to prison. By the same order he issued a commission for securing the papers, which ought to have been delivered up before, with all suitable caution to prevent the taking of any others; and immediately after the satisfactory return of that commission, ordered the release of Colonel Callava. Such appears to have been the character of the transaction, upon the report of it made by General Jackson: and although the

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the President cannot but contemplate with unfeigned regret this occurrence, he thinks that blame should be imputed to the party deserving it, and whose misconduct produced it; and that it is a justice due to General Jackson to make him acquainted with the objections in the note of Mr. Salmon to his conduct, and to receive his full explanation of the motives and considerations which governed him.

In concluding this letter, I cannot forbear reminding you, sir, that not only this but all the other transactions of a painful nature which have arisen, in the execution of that Treaty which it was hoped would have terminated all the differences, and have led to the most harmonious intercourse, between the United States and Spain, have proceeded from the unjustifiable delays and evasions of His Catholic Majesty's officers, in direct contradiction, as is understood, to his orders and intentions, in withholding the documents, archives and vouchers, of which the delivery had been stipulated; vouchers, indispensable to the United States, both for the dispensation of private justice, and for the establishment of public right, but utterly useless to Spain, and the detention of which, by the Captain General and Governor of Cuba, and by the Spanish Governors of both East & West Florida, however intended, and by whatever motive induced,

induced, can subserve no purposes but those of fraud, injustice and oppression. After a succession of delays, for a period of six weeks, at the Havana, in a climate noted for its unhealthiness to strangers, of the Commissioner of the United States, authorized to receive those documents, and of the vessel which had conveyed him, he was compelled to depart without them; nor have they yet been delivered. The attempts to carry away, both from Pensacola and from St. Augustine, many of those papers, can be viewed in no other light than as flagrant violations of the Treaty. The President relies that they will be so considered by His Catholic Majesty; and that he has ere this given the most positive & effectual orders for the faithful execution, in this respect, of that instrument.

I pray you, Sir, to accept the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

(Signed)

John Quincy Adams

11114

Mr. Adams – to
Mr. De Anduaga –
Spanish Minister
2d Nov. 1821

Philadelphia Novemr 3rd 1821

Dear General

I have been for some time past preparing for a voyage to Pensacola & had actually taken my Passage in ~~in~~ the Brig Actress, but circumstances rendered it necessary for me to Change my Plans and have taken my Passage in the Ship Bainbridge for New Orleans, at which Place I expect to remain about one month attending to mercantile concerns, and shall then visit Pensacola — I have to appologise for lately tresspassing on you by giving letters of introduction to Persons visiting your City, whose great desire was to see you and have to say they had the Honor of your Acquaintance, ~~and~~ these letters were not given by me under the expectation of your paying them any Particular attention knowing your time would be much taken up with the duties of your Situation — Mr Isaac Levis who takes this has it in view to settle in Pensacola & I have given him a few lines to Doctor Bronaugh, if you can be usefull to him without tresspassing on your time you will oblege me, excuse this I am much hurryed owing to the Change above mentioned —

Yours very Sincerely

Joh Backson

11116

John Jackson
November 3d

25

PENSACOLA
Dec. 11.

His Excellency Andrew Jackson
Nashville
[redacted]
Tenn

Mr Isaac Lewis

West Florida }
Pensacola }

Executive Chamber
3^d November 1825.

George Donnely }
vs }
Henry J. Finch }

This case is brought up from the County Court of Escambia upon a Bill of Exceptions attached to the Records. The argument before this Court was confined to the question, whether an application of this kind could be entertained, in cases where the sum in litigation is less than five hundred dollars, as by the Ordinance no appeal is allowed where the sum is less than that amount.

It is certainly true, that decisions of Courts so constituted, must necessarily be given in many instances without the most mature deliberation, and particularly so, in questions arising in the course of the trial, where the Court is called upon to decide "the spur of the occasion." But whatever may be argued as to expediency, we must be guided

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by the Law as we find it, and as far as it can be ascertained.

The Laws of Spain together with the Ordinances, must govern in judicial proceedings. According to the former, the decisions of the Courts may be re-examined in three ways: first by appeal, Second, by supplication, and Third, by plea of nullity.

1st. By the appeal, the whole merits of the case may be enquired into, the evidence, as well as the legal grounds on which the Judge has founded his decision. This appeal can only be interposed in the case of final judgements, or interlocutory decrees, which have the effect of final judgements, or sentencia definitiva.

2nd. The Supplication, is a petition to a Tribunal from which there is no appeal, praying that its sentence may be re-examined. As for instance, where the sentence is given by the King himself or by his Supreme Courts, in which, he is supposed to be present. It bears a resemblance to a motion for a new Trial or a re-hearing, and may be granted or refused by the Court, in its discretion. The

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principle of restricting the appeal by a certain sum is well known to the Spanish Law: According to the 11th Article of the Ordinances for the Government of Courts passed under the Constitution in 1812, it is provided, that "in all causes and Suits which do not exceed fifty hard dollars, in the Peninsula, and adjacent Islands, and two hundred dollars in the Colonies, the District Judges shall have cognizance by process in writing, agreeably to law, and from which there shall be no appeal, it being open to the litigants to plead the nullity of the proceeding before the Territorial Audiencia, when the Judge shall contravene the laws which govern therein. This plea of nullity must be interposed before the same Judge, within eight days after his sentence is notified to the parties."

According to the present organization of our Judiciary system there is no intermediate Court between the District Judge and the Court in last resort; the Territorial Audiencia composed of Five Judges, is represented by the County Court, composed of a like number with a Presiding Judge, who

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possesses conjointly with the other four, the judicial functions which, according to the Spanish scheme would belong to the Alcalde and the Jueces de Partido. The establishment of so many distinct tribunals was not considered necessary, and the Governor was fully authorised to distribute their powers, and direct their exercise <u>in such manner as he thought best</u>.

3rd. The re-examining a decision, for cause of nullity, is rather on the ground that it is no decision, than because it is erroneous. The correctness of the decision is not enquired into, but merely the regularity of the proceedings, by which, the parties are before the Court, and which regularity is necessary, in order to make any decision binding upon them. The want of Citation of notice - the omitting to appoint some person to represent an absent defendant, who has no agent, and the like informalities, which form a part of the <u>lex fori</u> established for the purpose of bringing the case to a fair and

Pensacola ~~Oct~~ Nov 4th 1821 —

Dr. Sir —

But little has occurred here worth notice since you left us. I believe we shall get on tolerably well, and at any rate for the short time we shall be in this State we must do the best we can. Col. Walton has acted as a judge in several cases, and I think correctly.

The papers are filled with the business of Callava, and as was to be expected some of your old enemies begin to raise their dog bark, but they only lay themselves open to exposure. Cassy Nicholls will give the Judge a shot this week. Fromentin has been blockaded and may be bring the matter before the publick, and I think it will be well to let the publick have the whole of the affair —

It is somewhat surprising that Worthington has not yet written. It appears from the Charleston papers that he has carried your orders into execution, by kicking open doors, and taking possession of all publick papers,

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and documents, and invite the Spanish authorities to attend the separation of them - This was well done -

A trifling occurrence came to my knowledge a few days ago, which shows how barefaced the frauds respecting Pensacola have been - A gentleman (Mr Wilson) who purchased 800 acres from Mitchell, on the Escambia, on ~~comp~~ coming to run his lines according to Pintados beautiful survey, found the whole a fiction - a fancy sketch - He sent down to his son to make some enquiries - Mitchell was a little embarrassed, but proposed a very simple remedy; "I have a grant, said he, for 800 acres, now survey any vacant lands you please, and send the survey to Havanna, and Pintado will have it handsomely copied and certified, and it can be inserted in the place of the one you now have"! Mr. Wilson was not sufficiently an adept to enter into this amicable arrangement!

I am your
most obed servant

H. M. Brackenridge

H. M. Brackenridge
to
Genl. Jackson
4th Novr. 1821

His Excellency,
Andrew Jackson,
Governor of the Floridas.
Nashville,—
Tennessee.

PENSACOLA
NOV. 6.

25

PENSACOLA
NOV. 6.

25

His Excellency.

Andrew Jackson.

Governor of the Floridas.

Nashville.

Tenessee.

M. Brackenridge
to
Jackson
4th Nov. 1821

Nashville Nov. 5th 1821

Sir,

The undersigned beg leave to express to you the pleasure they feel on learning that you have again returned to your friends and home; to renew to you the assurance of their confidence, and to express the satisfaction with which they have viewed you in the discharge of the civil duties that have devolved on you by your Country. They are appointed on the part of the citizens of Nashville to wait on ~~you~~ and congratulate you on your safe return, and request that you will partake of a public dinner and ball with them at the Washington Hotel. Just arrived from a long and fatiguing journey, they have arranged

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notice, but desire that you will say on what day it will be most convenient to yourself to favour them with your company. With respect and esteem.

Jno. Sommerville

Geo Bell

Josiah Nichol

Boyd McNairy

W. B. Lewis

His Excellency

Andrew Jackson

Governor of

East & West Florida

Invitation to dine
at Nashville —
November 5th 1821

His Excellency
Andrew Jackson
Gov. &c

His Excellency

Andrew Jackson

Govr. [illegible]

Invitation to dine
at Nashville —
November 5th 18[illegible]1

Pensacola 5th November 1821

My dear Governor

A desire to keep you regularly informed of what is passing here, rather than any occurrence of importance, induces me to write. I have been occasionally called upon to exercise judicial power, and in this I believe I have been so fortunate as to give satisfaction. A question of some importance came before me some days ago, on a petition to bring up a case by a Bill of exceptions to the decision of the County Court - I enclose you a copy of my decision and decree. There is no telling what might be the consequence of deviating from the clear meaning of the Ordinance, for if done in one respect it would naturally open the way to other applications of a similar kind.

I feel not a little surprized that nothing has yet been heard from Mr. Worthington - from the public prints I find that he has carried your orders into execution, and has taken possession of all archives at St Augustine. In one of

11122

the Charleston papers there is a publication which evidently proceeds directly or indirectly from Mr. Fromentin. It discloses an important fact, that he exacted security to the amount of $40'000 of Callava before issuing the Habeas Corpus. Now if this be a writ of right, I should like to know by what authority this security was required? I am surprised that the Judge and his friends have not had more discretion than to court an investigation of his business.

The Newspapers are filled with the case of Callava. Those who censure your conduct, proceed on the ground that Callava was still recognized as a Commissioner here. The fact disproved, all they have said, of course falls to the ground. As to what is said in the Richmond Enquirer, rather eagerly caught at by some, it seems to be merely the workings of the stale dregs of the Seminole war!

Other Newspapers have taken up the subject in a manner worthy of genuine Americans.

I have the honor to forward to you, by

this mail, a communication from Col. Eustis, and five private letters – It is unnecessary for me to say how much I was disappointed in not hearing of your safe arrival at Florence, by the last mail

I have the honor my dear Governor, to be your sincere friend & grateful servant

Jno Walker

Governor Jackson }

My respects to Mrs Jackson & Miss Hays & the gentlemen of your family J.W.

Col. Geo. Walton
to
Genl. Jackson
5th Novr. 1821
With enclosed Decree
Donnely
vs.
Finch

just decision – But there is no mode of bring-
-ing up cases where no appeal is allowed, by a
proceeding of this Kind, to annul the judgement,
except to the intermediate Court which is here mer-
-ged in the County Court: The remedy is by Suit
against the Plaintiff, who may be compelled
to give the security, called the fianza de Toledo,
to return the money paid on the judgement
with costs, if the same should be declared null.

He can also plead the nullity, when sued upon
the Judgement, and oppose execution, on shew-
-ing the same. The Spanish Laws, also impose much
more severe responsibility on the Judges than the
Common Law, and render them personally liable
to make good the injury they may have occasioned
by their unjust or illegal decision, when they decide
wilfully against Law.

It is therefore ordered and decreed that the Peti-
-tion of the Plaintiff in error be dismissed with costs
and that the Record in this cause be remanded
to the Court below. (Signed) George Walton
Sect. W. Florida
& actg Gov. of the same.

Test. John Coppinger Connor
Clk of the Executive Court of W. F.

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Legal Decision of
Col. Walton Acting
Gov. of West Florida
3d of November 1821

St Augustine November 5th 1821.

To

Wm. G. D. Worthington — Secretary & Acting Governor of East Florida.

Sir — The undersigned commissioners under your letter of appointment dated the first of October 1821, to take into possession the Records & Archives then in the hands of Col Coppinger & Don Juan B de Entralgo, late Spanish Governor & Escribano in addition to the partial Report of their proceedings, beg leave to submit the following as a final Report of their ~~official~~ conduct & of the Secretaries under them appointed for the examination & selection of said Archives & Records —

On the 5 of Octr. 1821 Farquhar Bethune, Jno Reynolds & Patrick Lynch Esqrs — the Secretaries alluded to above attended and were sworn faithfully to discharge the duties of their office. The tenor of the Oath & the other subsequent proceedings thereon your Excellency will find recorded in a Book marked (B) for that purpose and which accompanies this communication — The undersigned continued to meet from day to day for the completion of this commission, until

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the 23rd of October 1821 — When the Commission would have and having been informed by the Secretaries that they had finished the examination & would Report them as soon as practicable — But a more ample examination of Box No. 3 having been deemed expedient, the undersigned attended with the Secretaries until the same was examined —

The undersigned have this day received from the Secretaries above named a report of their proceedings accompanied by Registers marked Nos. 2 & 3 — which Report & Registers will be submitted to your Excellency's inspection — By which Report it appears that the said Secretaries have discharged the commission with which they were entrusted & the Registers will shew your Excellency what papers are retained as coming within the provision of your Instructions; as also those papers that are to be returned to the Spanish Government — Signed Jno H Bell

J. G. Forbes —

No. 12.

To Magistrate No. 5

Accompanying the Protocol & Private Reports

the 23. of October 18[illegible] when the Commission [illegible]
[illegible] and having been informed by the Secretaries that
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Excellency's inspection. — By which Report it appears
that said Secretaries have discharged the Commission
with which they were entrusted & the Registers will
shew your Excellency what papers are retained as
coming within the provisions of your Instructions; as
also those papers that are to be returned to the Spanish
Government. — Signed Jno H Bell

J. G. Forbes —

No. 12.

St Augustine Nov 5

Correspondence [illegible]
archives &

Final Report

Saint Augustine Nov. 7th 1821

Sir

I have the honor to inclose you a sealed note received from General Jackson, I also take leave to invite your attention to the following extract of a letter to me as Secretary of East Florida from General Andrew Jackson in his official Character of Governor of the Floridas & dated Pensacola October 1st 1821-

"You, whilst acting as the Executive of East Florida, have a right to occupy the Government House, and the Military must be supplied with Quarters in the Fort or Town or other Public Buildings, it is true, I resigned the Government House here to the Officers, because I found it in decay, and that by yielding it to the Officers and renting my self, there would be a great saving to the Public."

So soon as it will suit your convenience and that of such of the Officers and troops as may occupy the Govern^t. House and premises to give me and my family possession under the opinion of General Jackson, it will much

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Saint Augustine Nov. 7th 1821

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So soon as it will suit your convenience and that of such of the Officers and troops as may occupy the Govermt. House and premises to give me and my family possession under this opinion of General Jackson, it will much

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oblige me, as I wish to move my furniture and Servants in it this week and bring my family in the beginning of next. I shall be sorry to put these Officers to any inconvenience, but as I believe they are all single Gentlemen I presume their removal to, I hope, as comfortable Quarters, will be of little consequence to them. I desire it to be distinctly understood both by you and them, that I wish to act under this opinion of General Jackson, with the utmost delicacy and friendship towards them.

Will you do me the favor to inform me as early as your convenience will permit, when occupation may be had of the premises.

Yours with great respect &c
W. G. D. Worthington
Secretary & Acting Governor
of East Florida

Col. A. Curtis
Commanding U. S. Troops
Saint Augustine

No. 1.

to

Genl Jackson

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Nov. 8. 1821

Washington
Nov. 8. 1821

I congratulate you my Dear General on your return to the Hermitage — I sincerely wish that you may be permit=ted quietly to enjoy at home that rest you must require after the toils & vexations you have of late been exposed to —

The excitement occasioned by the mea=sures you was compelled as Governor to resort to in the administration of the Government of Florida, has in a measure been allayed — At least our news paper Editors are gener=ally silent on a subject they ignorantly entered on — Among the thinking & correct part of our community I believe there is but one opinion & that in approbation of the independent course you have pursued — Your friends as usual are firm & see in this case an additional instance of their fearlessness of

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responsibility when your countrys good demands its exercise — with you they lament the nece=sity, in this jealous age, of delegating to one man the extraordinary powers which you possessed: but they feel grateful to you that considerations of a personal nature could not pre=vent your exercising them in the manner you did —

It was hoped in this country that our Prints would have been silent untile you was heard; or all the facts could be laid before the public — As usual however our hungry Editors agitated the subject without knowing on what authority you acted; or what was the organisation of the Government you was administering — You received a fire from a quarter I did not anticipate; From a hand that I had supposed would have been raised in your favour — The force from the Emporium of your native state — As soon as the numbers came to my eye

3 I threw some facts hastily together & sent them to Charleston— My Brother has commenced a series of numbers in your favour under the signature of Metellus: they are confined simply to the points treated on by H who appeared against you— Two of those numbers you will find in the Southern Patriot Enclosed—

You will find in the Gazette likewise enclosed two numbers signed Junius, from as I am informed a Washington friend of mine: & an admirer of your Military & political character——

My Best respects to Mrs Jackson. I hope the spring water of the Hermitage with the other comforts of her home have already restored her to health—

Your friend
Gadsden

10459

Mobile 8th 1821.

Recd 30th Novr 21—

Colo. James Gadsden

Answered this day

(Copy) Nov 8

Saint Augustine Nov 8th 1821

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge your Communication of yesterday. The opinion of Governor Jackson respecting the Government House will be acceded to without delay. The kitchen and two rooms on the first floor are now vacant and your Servants & Furniture may be sent there as soon as you think proper. The third basement room is at present occupied by the family of a Sergeant of Capt. Bell's Company. He and his wife's Sister are now very sick with Yellow fever, but they shall be removed as soon as practicable, either to the Grave or to other Quarters. I have ordered Doctor McCoskey and Captain Bell to vacate the rooms occupied by them before Monday next. A temporary Stable has been erected by the Quarter Master's Department in an enclosure belonging to the premises and separated from the habitable part of the building by a high Wall. Access may be had to it without entering the Court Yard. If we can continue to occupy it, it will afford accommodation for the U. S. and Officer's horses: but if there be the slightest objection on your part, I will cause the building to be removed immediately to some other public lot. One half of the Garden has been tilled and a portion of it planted by the Soldiers. Be pleased to inform me whether they may continue to cultivate and reap the Crops. I fear that without very considerable expence you will not be able to make this building comfortable for your family. I

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I avail myself of this occasion to assure you that I shall be happy at all times to afford you the aid of my Command for the purpose of enforcing the Laws or of enabling you to administer the Government according to your Instructions. –

I hope and trust that the harmony which has hitherto existed between the Civil and Military departments in East Florida may continue undisturbed, and I renew you the assurance of the personal esteem Consideration and Respect of

Your humble Servant

Abr.m Eustis Lt Col.

Comm.g U. S. Troops at St Augustine

W. G. D. Worthington Esq

Secretary & Acting Governor of East Florida.

No 2.

[illegible]

Pensacola November 12th 1821

My Dear Governor

I forward to you by this mail communications from Col. Easley and Captain Bell, & one private letter — Nothing from Washington by the last mail — I presume Mr. Worthington is communicating with the Department of State direct —

The province is perfectly tranquil nor is any thing in disturbance of its tranquillity to be apprehended —

My time is almost entirely occupied in discharging the duties of the important trust you were kind enough to repose in me — I have not as yet heard from you —

Accept my dear Governor
the assurance of my high
consideration &c —

Geo. Walton

my respects to the Ladies & Gentlemen of your family & also to my friend Capt. Easter —

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P. S.

A Gentleman called on me a few minutes since & handed me a small package for Mrs Jackson, I believe the package contains a pair of shoes a present from some one in the city of Philadelphia — I will take care of them until an opportunity presents itself for sending it on to your seat in Tennessee — The same Gentleman also handed me a package for you, which I enclose —

I cannot omit mentioning how highly pleased I should be if through you Mr Conner could be provided for by the general Government — You know his worth too well to make it necessary for me to say any thing in his favor —

I renew my dear General the assurance of my devoted friendship

Geo Walton

Cd George Walton
to
Gl Jackson
Novb 12th 1821

Hermitage Novbr 15th 1821

Dear Call

I had the pleasure last evening of receiving your two letters of the 14th ult, nothing can afford Mrs Jackson and myself more pleasure than in hearing from you often, and particularly that you are well, and doing well— Your gratitude expressed of my friendship towards you, shews the godlike virtue of a heart susceptable of friendship— believe me when I first met with you in the field, your youth=full appearance, your manly and soldier like deportment, attracted my attention— and when mutiny and desertion prevaded my camp, when situated in the howling wilder=ness surrounded with the savage yell, it was your soldier like and honourable conduct when deserted by your company at this try=ing moment that drew my particular atten=tion to you, to see a gallant youth of Eighteen &c abandoned by his captain and company re=tiring from the field of Honour, and you left alone, determined to die, rather than tarnish your military fame, by retiring from the post of danger in disgrace— from that mo=ment my opinion was formed of your merit and I cherished your youthfull merit for your countries good, and aided in promoting your rank as your merit increased, and your talents were developed to me— I regret our seperation but I still more regret, that injustice and inattention of the execu=tive in not having provided for you agreable to his promise and my expectation— But my Dear Call I have been tossed upon the waves of fortune from youthhood, I have experienced prosperity & adversity— It was this that gave me a knowledge of human nature, it was this

—that—

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~~caused~~ formed into action, all the energies of my mind, and ultimately caused me to progress through life as I have done - hence this neglect of the government may be of service to you, it has & will bring forth, from necessity, the best energies of your mind, & with your application and industry, you will, nay, you must succeed - permit me to say to you that long experience has made me well acquainted with human nature - It is well to study it as you progress through life - you will find many, professedly, friends, who by, & from their openness of conduct, and specious profession, the inexperienced youth, at once places the utmost reliance - when in many instances these professions are made with a view to obtain your confidence that it may be betrayed - To guard against such impositions there is but one safe rule - have apparent confidence in all, but never make a confident of any untill you have proven him worthy of it - and altho' you may have good cause to know & believe that great confidence may be placed in him, never, untill you have well tried him, confide to any a secrete that might be injurious to you if publickly - known. This I have found a safe rule & have practiced upon it.

I met Miss Mary, on the road between Mr Semintons, & Magees - in company with her uncle & little brother, she is on her way to orleans and will sail from thence to Philadelphia with her uncle ~~for Philadelphia~~, she will rest at the Natchez untill her uncle passes to the fork and arranges his business on his farm there - On my arrival at Judge Overtons, I wrote you which I hope you will receive, since which

I have seen major Eaton, who informs
me, he has had a long conversation with Miss
Mary, that she still bears you in mind as
usual - and from which I have no doubt
were you now to see her, she would -
marry - Doctor McNairy has written
you as I am told, his ideas are certainly
correct - you & Miss Mary ought to for-
=get each other, forever, or at once marry
your minds must ever be on the tor-
=ture, the conduct of her mother to her as
stated, has been of the most cruel kind -
and if yours and her ultimate object is
to marry - the sooner the better - you
have friends who will aid you, in this
number include me, and with your
own exertions, you have nothing to
fear as to a support.

I am happy to hear that all is tranquil in
Pensacola - Callava has sailed from Charles-
=ton for Cuba - the Eastern climate was too
cold for his sickly constitution, and it
appears he has retired to Cuba for his -
health - So soon as Judge Fromentine
is unmasked before the nation, I think
he will follow - it is this apostate priest,
that has been circulating secretly those
mutilated details of the circumstances;
Having inclosed to the president all the
documents through the secretary of
State, they will I hope be in that way laid
before congress, and the nation - should
it not appear in this way I will under my
own name, should Fromentine be nomina-
=ted to the senate, bring it before the nation
and fairly shew how the rights of the people
have been trifled with by the appointment
of an apostate priest, to execute the laws, and
moralize the people - Mrs Jackson Joins me in

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prayers for your happiness & wellfare, Easter is with
me and well, Doctor Brunaugh has this morning
set out for washington city Mr Saml Overton
has just left me, & St Donelson, just gone on a visit to
his mothers, all these Gentlemen request to
be affectionably presented to you — Have the
goodness to present Mrs J. & myself to Capt Shields
& family, Mr Garnier & family, Mr Davidson &
family, Secy of State with you, to Mr Smith and
Lady, to Colo Brooke & Lady, to St Lew and his
Lady to Mr & Mrs Austin, to all our French &
Spanish friends.

Mrs Jackson begs me to remind you of our
furniture, to have it forwarded to orleans as
soon as possible with instructions to Capt Scallen
to have it forwarded to Nashville by the first
steam Boat — our place looks like it had been de-
serted for a season, but we have a cheirfull fire
for our friends, and a prospect of living at it
[illegible] long I have sent on my
resignation by Doctor Brunaugh — I recd from
Mr Monroe last night via Pensacola a letter
in which he again presses me to continue
as Governor, this I will not do — he intimates
that Haywood may be the federal Judge — as you
know I have no thought of continuing, but if
I had I should be fearfull of accepting before
I saw the Judge to whom I was to be associated Least
another apostate priest should be forced —
there perjured immoral monsters in society I
allways did abhor, they never have or will be my
associates — I will be happy to hear from you
often — present us to Capt Nicholas & Tunstall —
to all the officers of the army, and say to Capt Wonsle
that his young widow is in waiting for him, on the
subject I will write him the first leisure moment
accept assurances of my friendship & esteem

Capt R. K. Call — Andrew Jackson

Department of War,
16. Novemr. 1821.

Sir,

I have received your letters of the 17th & 20th September, the first containing a copy of an unauthorized talk held with the Indians in Florida by a Mr. Dexter and Mr. Wanton, the latter a copy of a talk held with them by yourself and of a letter written by you to Genl. McIntosh.

The views which you have taken in relation to the Indians generally, and particularly of those in Florida, appear very correct. I entirely concur with you that it is perfectly absurd to hold treaties with those within our limits, as they neither are or can be independent of our government. This opinion has been frequently communicated to Congress, and altho' they have not yet adopted it, I still hope that they will ultimately. By its adoption both ours and their interest would be advanced, and all of the objections, which may be urged against almost every Indian treaty which has been made, be thereby avoided. As it

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regards the Indians in Florida, I can entertain
no doubt, but that it would be expedient to remove
them entirely out of the limits of Florida, for the reasons
which you have assigned, and such also is the opinion
of the President; but he is of opinion that it would
be improper for that purpose, without the sanction of
Congress and a special appropriation, to resort to
force or to incur any considerable expenditure.
Should there appear to be any prospect at the next
session to effect so desirable an object, it will be
brought before Congress. If, however, nothing better
can be done than to concentrate them in Florida,
the point which you propose appears to me to be
the most eligible.

I have, by direction of the President, appointed Capt.
Bell agent during your absence from Florida and
Captain Pelham sub-agent to fill the vacancy occa-
sioned by the death of Mr. Penieres. I enclose you a
copy of my instructions to the former. When I drew
them up I had not received your last communica-
tion, and was not apprized of the extent to which Dexter

and Wanton had carried their assumption of power to act with the Indians, having at time only received some communications from them to Capt. Bell in relation to the Indians, but even on those, I did not doubt but that they were unprincipled individuals, who ought to be removed from the Indian country. Your letter with its enclosures leaves no doubt as to the correctness of these impressions.

Mr. Penieres had no instruction from this Department to proceed to the Havanna to obtain any information connected with the discharge of his duty, and I presume that he had come to that determination under an erroneous view of his general instructions, which directed him to report such information as he might obtain on the cessions which had been made by the Indians to the Spanish or English Government.

I have directed Captain Bell to give Richards the appointment of Interpreter which you recommend, and the sum which you have paid to him will be allowed. Since I received your last Mr. Brown, to whom you refer in it, has called on me, and as

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I do not doubt from the high manner in which you speak of him, that he is well qualified for any place connected with the Indian Dept. in Florida, I would readily have conferred on him the appointment of sub-agent, if the place had not been previously filled by Captain Pelham.

I have the honor to be,

Your Obedt. Servt.

J. C. Calhoun

His Excelly.

Andrew Jackson,

Gov. of Florida.

Secty of War to Genl. Andrew Jackson

10th Nov. 1821

Washington
16th Nov 1821

Dear Sir,

The uncertainty of your returning to Nashville as you expected, has long delayed my answers to your letters either official or private. After waiting for some time, I finally concluded that the course of events had been such in Florida, as would probably detain you there; and I accordingly addressed a private letter to you at Pensacola, which as you will probably receive from thence

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I will not repeat its contents.

I am glad to see the publick sentiment taking a correct direction, as the facts connected with the occurrences in Florida are better understood.

I hope that yourself & Mrs Jackson have returned to your residence with your health much improved by the journey from Pensacola.

I will at all times be happy to hear from you, and to have the advantage of your

opinion on any point connected

either with my particular Depart-
ment, or the more general con-
cerns of the government.

Accept of the assurance of
my sincere respect and esteem.

J. C. Calhoun

His Excel^y Andrew Jackson.

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friends on every point connected
with the Presidential Elect.
[illegible] for the success of our can-
didate of the government.
Accept of the assurance of
sincere respect & esteem.

J. C. Calhoun

Hon. J. C. Calhoun
to
Genl. Jackson
16th Nov. 1828

His Excel Andrew Jackson

Pensacola Nov 19th 1821

Dear General,

I have the honor to forward to you by this mail a communication containing eleven pieces from Mr Worthington - a letter from the War department, one from the Indian chief Mulatto King and one private letter -

I have not taken copies of any of these papers I have only retained the original letter addressed by Mr Worthington to me; if you should consider it necessary or should you wish that the whole or any part of Mr W's communication should be recorded when you shall please to return them it will be done -

We have all been gratified with a view of the Steam Ship Fulton which arrived here on the 13th In her came passengers Gen Jessup of the Staff and Col. Fenwick who has assumed the command of this post -

Nothing has occurred here worthy of being communicated to you and I presume that information from every other quarter

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reaches you sooner than it does us; the steam ship brings us intelligence of Capt. Kearneys success in his cruise against the pirates the Floridian of to day which you receive with this will furnish you with the particulars -

I have the honor to be
with esteem & respect
Your Excellency
humble servant
Geo. Walton

His Excellency
Andrew Jackson —

The Florence paper mentions your arrival there -
I hope by the next mail I shall have the pleasure of receiving a letter from you -
My respects to the Ladies & Gentlemen of your family —
G. W. —

Col George Walton
to
Gl Jackson
Novr 19th 1821
With an enclosure from
Mr Worthington

Pensacola 19th Nov 1821

My Dear General

Since you crossed the Ala=
=bama river we have not heard
one word from you, except through
the medium of the Florence Ga=
=zett which announces your arri=
=val at that place. Expecting
letters from you by every mail
I have been greatly disappointed
at not hearing from you. I
hope however your journey has
been pleasant and unattended
with difficulty; it will afford
me much happiness to hear from

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and be informed of your safe arrival at the Hermitage.

Since my last nothing of importance has occurred, the Government goes on quite smoothly, and Walton has discharged his duties greatly beyond my expectations, he has pursued your instructions literally, and appears extremely zealous in support of all the measures you adopted in the Government of this Province, this has had a tendency to render him popular with your friends, who will support him with energy so long as he continues to be governed by your precepts.

The Steam Ship is ready in

an port with 70 passengers for New Orleans

Genl Jesup was among the number

he left this to day in the Shields.

I have shipped your furniture

to New Orleans with instructions to

Scallan to send it to Nashville

by the first conveyance. It was care

-fully put up and I hope will arrive

safe and in good order.

As I feel the deepest solicitude

for your health and happiness

permit me to hope my Dear General

that you write me when convenience

will permit. Present me respectfully to

Mr Jackson Andrew and the rest of the

Family and believe me most sincerely

your friend

R K Call

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R K Call
to
Gl Jackson
Novr 19th 1825

Majr Genl
Andrew Jackson
Nashville
Tennessee

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PENSACOLA
Nov. 20.

Forks of Cypress November 19th 1821

Dear Genl.

I duly recd. yours of 1st. Inst. dated at Captn. Donalson's, expecting to hear from you after your arrival at home, made me defer writeing. I have paid Mrs Hanna. She takes Nashville money with the Exchange, which has not yet been fixed. I intend to enquire to day & have the matter finally settled — I was not surprised to find the Count of the Notes did not turn out right, my hands were so cold I could scarcely handle them, which was the reason I requested you to Count them so soon as you got to a fire —

I have this day written Colonel Elliott informing him the He could now purchase the Land adjoining me with which he was so much pleased requested him to come here, I informed him that you would shortly be comeing here & that I would request you to inform him exactly at what time so that you might come to gether, therefore request you to drop the Colonel a line on that subject —

Our Crops will turn out much better than we anticipated — I am very much pleased with my

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think it will realize my expectations. Genl Coffee started his on saturday evening. he was merely a start; it will be several days before he'll get her properly under way —

We are all well, nothing new amongst us — Mrs J. joins me in best wishes to yourself & Mrs Jackson. believe me truly yours

James Jackson

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Genl. Andrew Jackson

Nashville

mail }

Tennessee

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Washington
My Dear General
20 Novr 1821

I presume I may now congratu=late you on your safe return home; and among your old friends -

The papers at the North have ceased their in=vectives against your measures in Florida - Since the publication of your address; & the documents by Bro=nough & others, I am inclined to think most of the Editors are willing to recant; or at least to con=fess that they hastily & ignorantly entered into the controversy -

The Advocate however of N York has lately discovered ~~the~~ secret, as he thinks of your correspondence with DWt Clinton, & combination with that man to elevate him to the Presidential chair - The Editors suspicions on this subject are now going the rounds; & it is amusing to see what alarm it has occasioned in some quarters - I have been part=ly inclined to think the report has been circu=lated by Crawfords friends; to weaken your influ=ence against him; by attempting to share

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that it is thrown in the scale of a man obnoxious, & deservedly so, to a very large majority of the citizens of the U States — I took the liberty the other day to state unequivocally that your character was slandered; when you were suspected of forming a combination or intrigue with any man — That such a course was contrary to your known character & to the course which you had invariably pursued — That whenever your opinion was formed or that you conceived it necessary to form an opinion, who was the proper person for our next Chief Magistrate, you would not hesitate expressing it without fear or reproach — That you was incapable of secretely lending your name & influence to promote the sinester views of any man —

The subject of the next President, had as you will perceive been agitated in our papers — there never was a period which called for the exercise of a sound discretion as to the choice like the present — Crawfords friends are intriguing deeply & in some quarters with success — To elevate him to the Presidential chair will pro

=duce a chain of evils & entail a series of misfortunes
on our country that will require a century to remedy—

Mr Adams' friends are not so active: & even the quar=
=ter from whence he should expect support, appear
lukewarm— Mr A—'s course though it has
not been such as would meet with an unqualified
approbation; has still been such as to render him
a decidedly preferable man to the former— It is
doubtful however whether he can succeed against
Mr Crawford: & should we hazard for him what
might prove ruinous— Mr Clinton stands
no chance; excepting his immediate party: he
is execrated by a large majority of the commu=
=nity— I know not your opinions ~~as to~~
who should be the next President: but believe
you agree with me as to the total unfitness
as to certain aspiring personage— If in this
case you deem me worthy of your confidence
will you give me your views on the subject—

You will appreciate my motives in this request;
The good of our country requires that all honest
men; who are in favour of a settled policy for the
administration of our government; characterised
by honest independence & a freedom from

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intrigue, should unite in elevating to the Presidency the man who will be governed accordingly — Mr Crawford is & has ever been a most dangerous & unsettled politician Ever fluctuating, like a weathercock; he has been wafted about by every popular wind — If he has been steady in any one policy, it is that of a most ruinous character — His administration of the Treasury Department speaks most admo-nitory lessons —

I write in haste

Yr friend

Gadsden

Genl Jackson

Col. Gadsden
to
Genl Jackson
20th Nov. 1821

Nov. 22 1821

Translation

Don Joaquin de Anduaga to the Secretary of State.

Sir,

By your note of the 13th of August last, to my predecessor, D. Francisco Dionisio Vives, you were pleased to acquaint him that copies of the correspondence, which had taken place between Don José Coppinger, Governor and Commissary nominated by his Catholic Majesty for the delivery of East Florida, and Colonel Butler, Commissary appointed by the United States to take possession, had been received. Upon reading it you cannot but applaud the zeal with which Colonel Coppinger laboured to obviate and remove all the difficulties which could delay this important transaction, and the activity with which he made the aforesaid delivery, without concluding a multitude of subjects which yet remain pending, and without waiting for the term fixed by the Treaty. The harmony and good understanding which prevailed between both Commissaries is very praiseworthy, inasmuch as they evidently shewed that, guided solely by the desire of executing their respective duties, far from throwing obstacles in the way of its accomplishment with discussions liable to inflame the mind, they thought that urbanity

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urbanity and decorum were the most proper means of serving their respective Governments in the important commission with which they had been entrusted. By the aforementioned correspondence it appears the doubts had arisen whether the Artillery and certain Archives ought or ought not to be delivered over to the United States, and in that you will have seen that it was clearly and definitively stipulated between Messrs Coppinger and Butler that both should remain in St Augustine, the former in deposit in possession of the Anglo-American Commissary and the latter in the state in which they were, and without the possibility of their being carried away to the Havanna, until the determination of both Governments in a certain time should arrive. At the departure of Colonel Butler from the said City, after the delivery had been effected, he wrote officially to Colonel Coppinger that he should have to transact his business with Captain Bell who succeeded him; and without doubt from the copies of his correspondence with Colonel Coppinger, you will have observed that on various subjects which occurred, he considered him and interchanged letters with him, recognizing him still in the quality of Spanish Commissary. On the arrival of Mr Worthington, who came to St Augustine to supply the place of Captain Bell, the

aspect

aspect of affairs was changed, and in the correspondence which took place between him and Colonel Coppinger upon an incident relative to a Spanish Agent, he not only affected not to understand that Coppinger continued in the quality of Spanish Commissary with the consent of his predecessors, but he was pleased to make use of expressions highly injurious to Spain & and foreign to the language which a person, whom the American Government had thought worthy of its confidence, ought to have used. Colonel Coppinger waited for the answer to the protest which he had made to Mr Worthington upon the incident abovementioned, when without any previous notice or any other cause, the offence was committed which is related in the subjoined protests of Colonel Coppinger, and of the Secretary.

That the American Government had no right to demand any paper from Colonel Coppinger, is evident from the receipt of the delivery given to him by Colonel Butler on the 10th of July last, which is given for the delivery of what the Treaty stipulated, and which declares expressly that the doubt relative to the Artillery and certain documents was left to the determination of both Governments.

That the Commissaries, Coppinger and Butler, had agreed, in virtue of their respective powers. that the Archives in question should remain

in

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in the State in which they were, appears from the correspondence of both. What reason then, what pretext, what excuse can General Jackson and his Officers give for a crime so unheard of?

From all that I have explained and from the accompanying documents, it results:

1. That His Catholic Majesty has been insulted in the person of his Commissary in the most scandalous manner.

2.ly That General Jackson has broken, without giving any reason for it, an agreement signed by his own officers.

3.ly That in the spoliation or rather plunder committed in the house of Colonel Coppinger, the law of nations and all the known law of civilized Countries have been trampled upon, inas=much as he was the Commissary of a foreign power, and inasmuch as without summons or notice, without accusation, trial or sentence the doors of his house have been broken, and and he has not only been robbed of his family and private papers, always sacred, but of those which being the correspondence of office and reserved with his Government, belong to his Catholic Majesty.

The Sentiments which animate a free people and the principles which direct those who have the high honour of governing them,

are

are well known to you. Capable of making ~~any~~ every sacrifice when their interest alone is concerned, they never yeild when their insulted honour demands just satisfaction; that His Catholic Majesty is under the necessity of demanding it for the repeated insults offered by General Jackson, his Commissaries officers and servants, is fully proved by my remonstrances and those of Don Hilario de Rivas, and, to be brief, I at present demand in his Royal name.

1st That the Government of the United States shew in an authentic manner its disapprobation of the insults offered to the Spanish Commissary Don José Coppinger.

2dly That the Authors of them be punished as they deserve.

3dly That all the papers without <u>any distinction</u> which were taken from the House of Colonel Coppinger and of the Secretary on the 2d of October be restored to Colonel Dn José Coppinger, who will return to St Augustine for that purpose that he may keep those which belong to the Spanish Government and preserve in his possession those which have been the object of doubts, until according to the solemn stipulation by him and Colonel Butler both Governments

come

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come to a determination respecting them.

4.ly That the Government of the United States satisfy Spain and Don José Coppinger for the damages and injuries which they have sustained by the injustice of the American Authorities in the Floridas.

No doubt the President will acknowledge the justice of the remonstrance, and I flatter myself that he will be pleased to give without delay to a monarch, who has given such proofs of his friendship for the United States, a satisfaction which his honour and that of the Spanish Nation demands.

I repeat the sentiments of my most distinguished consideration

Philadelphia, 22.d Nov. 1821.

(Signed)

Joaquin de Anduaga.

Don Joaquin de Anduaga

to } Copy & Translation

Mr. J. Q. Adams.

22°. Nov. 1821.

Montville Novr 23d 1821

Dear General,

Agreeably to the promise I made you when we parted at Sizemores Ferry I set down to write you.

I have just returned from Pensacola and altho' the population of that place has decreased from 365 hundred souls since the 1st of October, yet it begins to wear more the appearance of business than heretofore. The cotton market has opened at from 14½ to 16 cents, which is 1½ cents more than is given at Mobile & Blakely, and Waggons are coming in more or less every day loaded with that article from Claiborne, Burnt Corn & Murder Creek, principally, but there has been some cotton received from near Cahaba, Line Creek & the other side of the Alabama. This exceeds our most sanguine expectations for the present year & as the people all return well pleased with their sales and the terms on which they lay in their supplies, our greatest danger is that there will be more cotton thrown into the market than can be paid for. — As yet very few Yankees have come in but one man of any capital — neither has there been any supplies of merchandize received. The back country traders has then got fairly the start of the Yankees at Pensacola & this is certainly a state of things that no man anticipated & that has never before occur'd in America. How to account for it I know not, unless the Mobile & Blakely Yankees have slandered us at the North to such a degree as to produce this effect — but patience & we shall have them here by & by in shoals.

Colo. Fenwick & Clinch have arrived at Pensacola & the former much to the surprise & disappointment of the latter who had not seen the new regulations, has assumed the command in virtue of the seniority of rank which Genl.

Scott

Scott has palmed upon the Government & the army. Clinch intends to memorialize the Senate of the U.S. on the subject & if he will [illegible] the friendship, and I doubt him not, to shew the motives which induced Scott to give to brevett rank its present consequence the Senate will do him justice.

After a great deal of shuffling in consequence of an opposition candidate having been started in Col. Walton, Capt. Call by dint of good management, succeeded in getting a respectable memorial to the President in favour of my being your successor in the government of the Florida, notwithstanding the intrigues & machinations as I am inclined to believe, of Don Juan [illegible] & my friend Judge Bronson. Since that memorial was forwarded Capt. Call tells me an attempt to get up a counter memorial in favour of Col. Walton and well nigh succeeded, but was rendered abortive by a good deal of address & as I suspect, a little bullying on the part of Call. — I have written to Messrs. Lloyd. Trimble, Wm. Smith, A. Smyth. B. Wright & others in Congress on the subject of my appointment & I am inclined to believe they will assist your efforts. I have also mentioned the matter to some persons of influence not in Congress who I know will cheerfully exert themselves to serve me. — But to deal frankly with you my dear Sir, I have never for a moment supposed you would succeed & still view the attempt as the most desperate & hopeless enterprize you ever embarked in. My gratitude to you however, for the disposition so strongly evinced to serve me is, and of right ought to be, in proportion to the odds that are against you; and whatever may be the result of your application I shall ever retain the most lively remembrance of the extent of my obligations. — One favour however I have yet to ask at your hands — it is a copy of your letter to the President of the U.S. recommending me as your successor

:cessary & if you have no objection a copy of his answer thereto. It is unnecessary to remind you of the delicacy of my situation & how gratifying it will be to me to lay before my friends an evidence of the high place I still hold in the estimation of Genl. Jackson.

Our crop in this settlement is very short and I owe it to you I believe that I have made any cotton at all. My cotton is the best in the neighbourhood & if I had obtained a stand at first or even replanted, which we omitted to do from the advanced period of the season, my crop would have been an abundant one; but owing to the ravages of the cut worm &c. there is not half the number of plants standing that there ought to be. What there is of it boll'd well, matured early & nearly escaped the rot and I am convinced I owe this entirely to having followed your advice to tops early & low. Young & tender as my cotton was I had it topp'd the 1st. of August down to the solid stalk & but for this circumstance I verily believe I would not have made 10 Bales off a field of 80 acres. Now wherever there is a fair stand I am sure the cotton is good for 1000 lb. to the acre tho planted from 24th May to the 5 June.

Mrs. King joins me in desiring to be affectionately remembered to Mrs. Jackson — For yourself I beg you to accept an assurance of the perfect respect & esteem with which I am Genl.

Yr. Mo. Ob. Sevt.

Wm. King

To. Andrew Jackson Esqr.
Gov. &c. &c.
Nashville

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Col Wm King
to
Gl Jackson
23d Novr 1821

answered
5th Jany 1821

Pensacola, Novr 24. 1821

Dear General

Nothing of interest has transpired at this place since the date of my last— We are getting along quite smoothly— The system of Jurisprudence established by your Excellency appears to have an admirable effect. The defaulting debtor is compelled to render to his creditor his due— the wrongdoer is brought to speedy justice, and the felon and disturber of the peace and good order of the community are adequately punished. Our court is resorted to both by Spaniards and Americans, in which they all appear to have the most implicit confidence. In short, all parties seem willingly to submit to the silent but efficient operation of the law. I can say for myself that since the date of that commission with which your Excellency has been pleased to honor me, no exertions on my part have been wanting, to justify that

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confidence which your Excellency appeared to repose in me; and I have the vanity to believe that those exertions have not been entirely fruitless, and that I have the good fortune to possess the confidence of the citizens generally— to maintain and support which I have now two motives— for tho my own pride of character would at all times form a strong inducement to act with propriety, whenever the ~~the~~ reputation of your excellency becomes at all identified with that of mine, I can say that so far as the frailties of human nature will permit, your excellency shall be shielded from censure on my account. I believe however that the only objection ever made to my appointment as presiding justice was grounded on my want of age; an objection, which I hope I have shown, in the discharge of my judicial functions, is in some measure removed, by my long experience in the forms of judicial proceedings. We have a complete record of all all our proceedings

which we will be able to transfer to any court which may be substituted in our stead under any new organization. The mode of our proceedings are very summary - one debt of $1200 has been collected under execution in one month from the commencement of suit, and several smaller sums with equal dispatch.

Before I conclude there is one subject to which I would beg leave to call the attention of your Excellency - I mean my compensation as presiding Justice of Ecambia County. It is true the ordinance of your Excellency allows me some fees; but these are found to be entirely inadequate to compensate me for the labour and responsibility attending my situation. The duties of my office require almost the whole of my time, and I do not candidly believe I will be able to realize more than $150 or $200 from the fees allowed. If, under these circumstances, your Excellency could do something towards procuring from the government an adequate and liberal compensation it would be adding to the many obligations under which you have already laid me.

11156

I court the severe solicitations on this subject as I fear it will be impossible, if the Govt. does not make me some allowance, (altho my whole time is devoted to the service of the public) for me to pay my expences out of the proceeds of my industry — which is the only means I have of support. I would also suggest the propriety of making my associates some allowance, who have served the public faithfully, to the exclusion of their private business. — Do be so good as to write me on this subject, and let me know, your disposition on this subject.

Give my compliments to Mrs. Jackson and Miss Hays — I suppose Andrew has almost forgotten me — I hope however, he attends to his books — I see your enemies make some noise in the papers relative to the Pensacola business; but the great body of the american people cannot but approve of your conduct. —

Accept dear Sir, my warmest wishes for your health and happiness.

D Shannon

Genl. Andw. Jackson

D Shannon
to
Gl. Jackson
Novr 24th 1821 50
Answered 5th & 6 Jany 1822

PENSACOLA
Nov. 27.

His Excellency Andrew Jackson,
Nashville,
Tennessee

Mail 3

11157

Pensacola Nov. 26 - 1821

Dear Governor.

I acknowledge with much pleasure the receipt of your favor bearing date "Huntsville October 29th."

I feel highly gratified at hearing that you, together with Mrs Jackson & Miss Hays continue to enjoy that greatest of blessings, Health and spirits & I assure you my dear General, that it is one of the most ardent wishes of my heart, that you may long continue to enjoy them.

The Spanish Officers are in the Havana, with the exception of Bernardo Prieto - who, I have been informed came to this place on the night of the 21st inst, & immediately went on board the Steam Ship, which sailed the next day for New Orleans - Since your departure from this place, Prieto has resided in the State of Alabama. - Mr Charles Mifflin asked me some time since on what terms I would permit Bernardo Prieto to return - I replied - that he - (Prieto) might return if he would address a letter to me, in which he would state that his name

11158

was subscribed to the piece which appeared in the Floridian without his knowing what the piece actually contained - or if he would state that he was satisfied of his error & felt convinced that he had done wrong. I never afterwards heard of Prieto untill I was informed by Mr Connor that he saw him on board the Steam Ship just before she sailed.

I feel satisfied that it is unnecessary for me to assure you that your instructions & wishes will ever be promptly executed by me.

The elections in Georgia have already taken place - Clarke is re-elected by two votes - The President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives are Clarke men - But strange & unaccountable, they have permitted Ware a warm friend of Crawford to be elected without opposition - I had the pleasure three years since of disappointing this very man; he was then a Candidate for the appointment of

Senator — I feel satisfied that he is no friend of mine. I fear that Georgia will be miserably represented — they have made a wretched exchange — Ware for Walker! — The Floridian of to-day has I think put down Fromentin forever — he has richly merited his fate. —

Col. Clinch has politely furnished me with an Extract from a private communication which he recd. by Saturdays mail from his father-in-law Mr McIntosh, which is as follows "I am happy to find that the last Floridian mentions nothing of the Yellow fever at Pensacola — at St Augustine it rages with great violence. The poor printer & his sister who was lately married have fallen victims to it — indeed I am told that a number of Indians who had been in Augustine, were attacked at Allotcheway & died, with all the horrid symptoms attending it — and I understands that Doctr. McCoskey says that these symptoms are unusually strange — that

11159

together with the black vomit & there is an issue of blood from the ~~skin~~ pores of the skin & that the patient generally ends his troubles the third day - Indeed from all I can learn, the situation of the poor inhabitants is miserable indeed - I have also learned that there has been a personal and harsh correspondence between the Secretary & Capt Bell.

You can inform the General from me that the self-created Indian talks maker H. Dexter is as damned a scoundrel as ever went unhung."

I assure you my dear Genl. that I should feel highly pleased to learn that you had abandoned the idea of resigning the Government of the Floridas. Permit me to call your attention to that part of Mr. Monroe's letter in which he says "Florida is an important position and its government under a wise and vigorous administration,

of high importance to the U. States. You may for years render most essential service there. Your continuance in power too, will be felt usefully abroad. Things are not settled any where, and the names of those most devoted to our Republican system, who are known to have efficiency & energy of character will give it great support every where".

From the latest European accounts no doubt can exist that long before this, a blow has been struck on the confines of the Ottoman Empire which, in all human probability will involve the Legitimates of Europe in a war more destructive to the human family than any which has taken place since the extinction of the Roman Empire. We cannot for a moment believe that the U. States will be permitted to remain neutral.

I regret that I have not time to continue before the mail closes, (as my friend Mr Connor must copy this communication) to continue this subject.

11160

I have the honor to forward to you by this mail two private letters. Nothing from Washington or from Augustine.

I remain my dear General
Yr devoted friend &
Grateful Servt.
Geo Walton

His Excellency
Andrew Jackson

P. S. Judge Brackenridge has been absent from this place on a visit to ~~Cahawba~~ Mobile for the last ten days & has not yet returned.

My respects to the Ladies & Gentlemen of your family.

Col George Walton
to
Gl Jackson
Novr 26th 1821

Pensacola 26th Nov 1821

My dear General

By the last mail I had the pleasure of receiving your welcome letter of the 29th Ult. which has been read with great satisfaction, it gives me much happiness to learn your safe arrival at Florence, and the good health of yourself and family. Miss — you say is expected to go to Philadelphia, I should be glad to be particularly informed on this subject as it is one in which I feel the deepest interest, on my success in this affair my happiness in life depends. The old People may annoy me for some time but if I live the period shall yet arrive when I can look on them and their opposition, with the

11162

contempt they merit, they have indeed given me much unhappiness, but they shall learn that I have a Spirit not easily subdued, and I hope yet to triumph over all my misfortunes. I will at least endeavour to profit by them. I am progressing very successfully in my profession. I believe there is scarcely a suit on the docket in which I am not engaged and my practice even at this time promises me a competent support.

Our little friend Capt Crawley of the Navy, whom you recollect to have seen during the siege of Orleans, has just arrived from Charleston, he presents his respects to you, and bids me say the People of Charleston were greatly disappointed in not seeing you in Sept last. they had made great preparations for your reception, and would have bestowed on you every honour

He says houses were prepared, and that the City Council, had calculated, an entertaining you at the expence of one hundred and fifty dollars per day.

In the Floridian of the present date you will see how our friend Cary has dis=robed the Honble Fromentine of his judicial ermine, he has striped him of all his official dignity, and exposed him to the public eye in all the naked deformity, of political intrigue and disaffection. Nicholas has whiped him with a lash of Scorpions, he has given him gall at every pore, and I think all his ~~ill~~ ripened honours will pass away without even leaving wreck behind.

Please present me affectionately to Mrs. Jackson, Andrew, and the rest of my friends, say to Andrew I have received his letter and will answer it in a few days.

And for your health and happiness accept the

11163

best wishes of

Your sincere friend

R K Call

Mr Brown John and the rest of your friends requests
to be remembered to you

R K Call
to
Gl Jackson
March 26th 1821

Maj. Genl Andrew Jackson
Nashville
Tennessee

PENSACOLA.
NOV. 27.

11165

Pensacola 26 Novr. 1821.

His Excellency
Andrew Jackson.
dear Sir,

I hope you will pardon this intrusion on your time, but from the very flattering testimonial which you were kind enough to give me previous to your departure, I have been induced to drop you a few lines. I am still in the Office of Col. Walton as Clk of the Co. Court, which barely yields a support and I fear that on the re-organization of the Government by Congress I shall of course lose that place & most likely not be enabled to obtain another — Col. W. has been satisfied with my conduct & promised to recommend me for some Office here under the Government — I myself know not what Offices may be created here, therefore do not know to what I should direct my attention; Dr Bronaugh

11164

promised to serve me as far as he could at Washing-
-ton, and if I might be so bold as to ask of you the
favor to write a few lines for me. I feel convinced
that I could not fail to succeed in some appoint-
-ment. You will pardon the liberty ~~as I am sure~~
Your kindness to me Sir will never be forgotten - and I
hope yet to have the pleasure of shaking you again
by the hand and of expressing to you my gratitude
in person — My best respects and regards to Mrs Jack-
son, Miss Hays. Lieut. Donaldson Mr Rutledge &
little Andrew.

God bless you my dear Genl. & may
may you long enjoy health, happiness & prosperity.

Yr Obliged Humb Servt
John Coppinger Connor

All goes on well here — Callava
arrived at Havn in the Steam Ship — Onyat came on
here —

Wm Conner
to
Gl Jackson
Novbr 26th 1814

His Excellency

Andrew Jackson.

Nashville

Tennessee.

mail
26th

Pensacola 26 Nov 1821

Dear General

I have the satisfaction to inform you that everything here is moving on in the Order you prescribed with great regularity and much satisfaction the most sceptical yielding in opposition and acknowledging the beneficent and happy effects of your administration

More business is before this Court than could have been contemplated from the very few Inhabitants and known indisposition of the Spaniards to litigation much has been disposed off generally approved by the best sense of the Place. Judge Shannon sustains his Endeavours station with much Credit & acknowledged ability; It is to be regretted that his Compensation is not more adequate to his Services

As to myself I dont know what to

11166

with the friendly aid of the Judge I hope not to subject the kindness of a generous Benefactor to censure —

The Hon^d Judge seems to have retired from the World being seldom seen — Cultivating the Domestic Virtues in doubt or ruminating on the prosperous results of the [illegible]

Breckinridge is now attending Mobile Court — Call at home collecting fees and seizing by the minute — he complains of bad health —

The City Council draining the Swamps and Canals, by calling out the people in mass — via of taxation.

The Civil and Military authorities living in great Harmony — nothing wanting but your Presence to make us all as happy as we could wish

Bean [illegible] lamenting

that inauspicious day he first seen your Excellency—

A Census of the Town has been taken & reported to be 1540

Tell Mrs Jackson that her good friend Mrs Keene talks of nobody else and indeed with not less affection speaks all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance

To Mrs Jackson & Miss Hays I wish [illegible] Compliments most respectfull and affect[illegible]

I am

D. Genl.

With great Gratitude & Respect

Yr Most obliged & Hble

Jno. Miller

11167

Jno Miller
to
Gl Jackson
Novbr 6th 1821

PENSACOLA.
NOV. 27

25

His Excelly
Governor Jackson
Nashville
West Ten.

Albany November 20th 1821

General.

On leaving Pensacola I was prevented by sickness from taking leave of yourself and family as my feelings dictated; yet I was not unmindful of my duty and requested Major Stanton to make my apology to your Excellency and state the cause which prevented of my calling personally; yet as Major Stanton may in the hurry of business have forgotten my request, I take the liberty of addressing you from this place, and in addition to the pleasure of assuring you of my own regard and esteem, I can add that your Excellency's proceedings in the case of Colonel Callava, meet the approbation of the people at large in this section of our country.

On my arrival in Philadelphia frequent enquiries were made and I had great pleasure in stating the circumstances of the case, and of hearing in every instance the most unequivocal approbation of your proceedings.

Your vindication of the army from the foul

11168

aspersions cast upon it by General Brown, and your address on retiring from it have made a strong impression upon the minds of the people; and they are warm in their expressions of regard for the honour:able feelings of your Excellency, while they look with indignation upon the man who was base enough to cast a shade of indiscriminate censure upon a body of honourable men.

I am with every sentiment of regard

Your Excellency's

Most Obt Servant

Chester Root

To/ His Excellency

Andrew Jackson

Governor of the Floridas

&c &c

Nashville

Tennessee

25

2/

His Excellency
Andrew Jackson
Gov of the Floridas &c &c
Nashville
Tennessee

ALBANY
DEC
1

11189

Dec. 1st 1821

Col Crecllewey (?)

Andrew Jackson

1820 To J G Martin & Co

		To Balance on a/c A/c		2	00
March	20	To 1 pr prunella shoes	13/6	2	50
August	8	1 Super [illegible]		20	00
		1 pr shoes 13/6		2	25
Octr		2 yd [illegible] ribbon	3/	1	00
October	18	To 1 pr ladies [illegible]	21/	3	50
	30	1 yd [illegible] ribbon	1/6	"	25
March	6	1 yd Thread Cambrick	30/ [illegible]	5	00
1821 April	14	1 [illegible] Comb	2/3		37½
June	18	1 Sythe blade	10/6	1	75
July	18	3 oz Lead & 1 nutmeg	9d	"	12½
		1/4 lb Ginger	2/		12½
				139	37½

1820 Contra

Septh	12	By Cash	20	00
		Balance due	119	37½

Decr 1st 1821 E E

J G M & Co

Recd payment in full for the above

J G Martin & Co

11173

His Excelly A. Jackson

To #

H. Martin & Co

Pensacola December 1st 1821.

Sir/

Since I had the honor to address you, nothing very material has occurred except the arrival of the Hornet Captn. Henley bringing in the armed Brig Centinella of 18 Guns captured by him as Pirates; Judge Fromentin having given his opinion that he could not take cognizance of the case, I had no doubt that I could myself take cognizance of it, as in a case of Piracy which was tried before Govr. Callava referring the sentence & the evidence to the Captn. Genl. for his approbation - but as they could only be tried here by the Laws of Spain and the instructions of Captn. Henley required him to carry his prizes where they could be adjudicated by the Laws of the U. States - they must therefore necessarily be carried elsewhere.

I have learned that a decision has been made by the President in relation to the Public buildings at St Augustine, in which, from being similarly situated, the Civil Officers here are also interested - Genl. Jackson had previously given a similar opinion and would have taken possession of the Government House here, but that he was unwilling to remove his family from the house which they had occupied previously to the surrender of the Provinces. By this decision while I am administering the Government of West Florida, I am entitled to occupy the Go[illegible]

11174

House here, which was intended for and always has been the residence of the Governors of the Province. But it being at present occupied by eight Officers to whom it was given up by Genl. Jackson & being in the immediate vicinity of the Block houses where the Troops are quartered, and fronting on the only ground near the City which is suitable for a parade; for these reasons as well as to save a considerable sum to the Government which would otherwise be expended in procuring quarters for the Officers, while at the same time they would be dispersed thro' the Town I have thought proper not to break thro' the arrangements made by Genl. Jackson on this subject, but to follow the course which he had adopted in this respect, and which I hope & believe will be approved by the President; I have therefore rented a house for my family at Fifty dollars pr. month, which (considering the high rents of this City) will not I presume be deemed extravagant - and if any difficulty should arise in the adjustment of the account with the War department, I presume it may be obviated by the Secretary of the Department in his instructions to the Quarter Master.

I have not yet been informed of the amount of Salary which has been affixed to my Office, but repose (with confidence on the liberality of the President in this respect, but I would beg leave respectfully to suggest, that

acting as Governor I have been compelled to incur expenses, which, as Secretary, would have been avoided, and which indeed have necessarily been greater, from succeeding in Office a man so liberally hospitable in his manners and of so extensive reputation and acquaintance.

I have the honor to be - with the highest consideration -

Yr Obdt Servt.

(Signed) George Walton

To The Honble.

John Quincy Adams

Secretary of State

Washington City

a True Copy -

John Coppinger Connor

Executive Clk.

11175

Cd George Walton

to

The Secretary of State

1st Decr 1825

Copy —

Washington
3 Decr. 1821

My Dear General

Since writing you on yesterday I have had an opportunity of reading your correspondence with Judge Fromentin together with many certificates, affidavits &c connected with the transactions in Florida — From the first my opinion has been unshaken as to the course pursued; & as to the propriety of the measures adopted by you; to protect the weak, and circumvent & expose the wicked; these certificates however have presented the transactions to me in a stronger light of unqualified approbation — The motives of Fromentin are mysterious, if not wicked; and his conduct it is hoped will unveil his character to such an extent as to prevent the future confidence of the Executive in him — His appointment was an unfortunate one, and would not probably have been made had a more independent policy characterised the selection of public officers — The Executive cannot be too

11176

particular on this subject: there is no government where integrity in the administrators of its laws is so essential as this— Every thing depends upon the virtue which controuls the acts of our public agents— Yours was a most responsible situation & I regret the little support you met with from those associated with you in the Government by the Executive. But you have notwithstanding triumphed: and you now stand before the community with additional evidence of that independence of mind which has always cha=racterised your publick acts; & that fearlessness of res=ponsibility when the good of your country demanded its exercise— ~~[illegible]~~ The subject may be brought before Congress: if so there is no doubt as to the approbation it will meet with— That your Enemies will take advantage of the occasion to say some harsh things is to be expected; but those who thus permit personal feeling to controul their publick acts must appeal to their own consciences how far they have faithfully returned the confidence reposed on them— All honest men will be with

you & there is no doubt as to the general feeling in your favor among the community—

Lt Donaldson's resignation has been tendered: but I am directed to suspend its acceptance untill he can be heard from again— In his letter he speaks of joining the Board of Engineers: should he do so the acceptance of his resignation would be improper untill he is discharged from that duty— The Secy of War is unwilling to loose Lt Donaldson's services & talents; the reputation with which he graduated at the Military Academy promised a military life of usefulness— If however he is resolved upon civil pursuits there is no disposition of improperly detaining him in public employ— Will you be good enough therefore to say to him should he not have left you; that he may remain at the Hermitage & his resignation will be accepted by signifying his wishes to the Adj General— Should he have joined the Board he may continue on duty untill the completion of the survey of the Mississippi; or will be relieved immediately by the acceptance of his resignation, as he thinks proper ————

11177

With my colt you may act as D. Bronaugh recom-
-mends or as you think best — He will be fit for
service I hope by the spring & prove a good riding
horse to me — My duties will most unquestionably
confine me for the winter in Washington & may
probably be at leisure in the spring & should I
go south will endeavour to visit you in the
course of the summer — Mr Calhoun prepares an
inspection of our southern & Northwestern frontier
to commence early in the spring if so I accom-
-pany him: —

I find by the Florence paper an advertisement
in which Florence purchasers of lots are interested —
Will you attend to my concerns in that quarter,
all the papers are with you & if it is necessary to
make any payments you notifying me of the
amt it shall be remitted you — I should think
however that the dividends on my stock, 6 shares,
ought more than to meet payment for 3 lots
the 1/3 of 9 purchased between D. Bronaugh, yourself
& myself — By the bye will our property there
be worth anything: & would it not be better

With my Colt you may act as Dr Bronaugh recom-
-mends or as you think best — He will be fit for
service I hope by the spring & prove a good riding
horse to me — My duties will most unquestionably
confine me for this winter in Washington. I may
probably be at leisure in the spring & should I
go south will endeavour to visit you in the
course of the summer — Mr Calhoun proposes an
inspection of our southern & Northwestern frontier
this commencing early in the spring if so. I accom-
-pany him: —

I find by the Florence paper an advertisement
in which Florence purchasers of lots are interested —
Will you attend to my concerns in that quarter,
all the papers are with you & if it is necessary to
make any payments ~~you~~ notifying me of the
amt it shall be remitted you — I should think
however that the dividends on my stock, 6 shares,
ought more than to meet payment for 3 lots
the 1/3 of 9 purchased between Dr Bronaugh, Yourself
& myself — By the bye will our probably there
be worth anything: & would it not be better

to abandon it by forfeiture them to be subject to
any further pecuniary demands on account of
it —

My best respects to Mrs Jackson & family

Your friend

Jas. Allen

11178

Free J Gadsden
Adjt General

Major Genl. Andrew Jackson
Nashville
Tennessee

J. Gadsden
to
Gl Jackson
3d Decbr 1824

Free J Gadsden
Adj General

FREE

Major Genl Andrew Jackson
Nashville
Tennessee

J. Gadsden
to
Gl Jackson
23d Decbr 1824

Pensacola December 3d 1821

My dear General

I have the honor to forward to you by this mail a communication from Mr. Calhoun and one private letter. I also forward you the copy of a communication which I considered adviseable to address to the Secretary of State. I feel satisfied that you will take such notice of it as it merits.

Nothing worthy of notice has transpired since my last communication except the interest which the people of this Province feel in the choice of a Sheriff for Escambia County. This Office has become vacant by the resignation of Col. Piere. Judge Garnier, Major Bradford, Mr. A. Gordon & Mr. George W. Barkley are Candidates for that appointment, I am at present under the impression that Major Bradford will receive the appointment - I shall however weigh the relative claims and merits of the

11179

Candidates before I make the appointment.

From the Tenor of the communications which I have recently received from Georgia I fear that the entire representation of that State will be decidedly in favor of the views of Wm. H. Crawford.

I expect my family here between the 15th. & 20th. instant.

You will have the goodness to present me in the kindest manner to Mrs. Jackson & Miss Hays. I have recd but one letter from you, since your departure - I have written to you every mail. Believe me, dear Genl. when I assure you it will ever be a source of the highest mental gratification to hold an epistolary conversation with you - I hope & trust that you will write me more frequently -

Permit me to renew the assurance of my unalterable devotion to you — Geo. Walton

His Excellency
Andrew Jackson

11180

Col George Walton

to

Gl Jackson

3d Decr 1821

Hermitage Decbr 6th 1821—

Dr Gadsden

Your congratulatory letter of the 20th ult is to hand, and from my own fire side I have the pleasure to respond to it.

I had confidence in the good sense of the honest part of the community, that my proceedings in the case of Callava (which has given so much scope for invective against ~~any~~ me, by these restless & unprincipled Editors) would be fully approved by the nation as soon as it was fully disclosed to the public—as I before have stated to you, I proceeded in the case alluded to, with a firm but cautious step—the more I review the case the better I am pleased with myself—and altho I am free to admit, that the approbation of the nation would be gratifying to me, yet would I not change the proceedings if to be acted over again to obtain it, My conscience on this subject is perfectly at rest—I have not seen the advocate of N.Y. but it is the most ludicrous Idea immaginable that he insinuates & intimates—I have never seen Govr Clinton—I have never recd but two introductory letters from him, he has never wrote me upon any subject unless that of introducing his friends to me—nor have I ever wrote him

11181

but in return and on the subject of his friend, so introduced, and as my recollection at present serves me not more than twice - and then only acknowledging the receipt of his letters, and in=forming him that there were no offices within my gift that I could bestow upon his friend - never did Mr Clinton in his life intimate to me the subject of the Presidential election, either by writing, or verbal communication - nor has it been heard from my lips that I would support him as such - therefore on this score Mr Crawford & his friends may have no fear - nor need they expect any other than Mr Adams to be supported in this state unless some Southern candidate should arise - and I am certain no man in the South could concentrate the votes of the South and west but Mr Calhoun - and you are at liber=ty to say in my name both to my friends and enemies - that I will as far as my influence extends support Mr Adams unless Mr Calhoun should be brought for=ward - and that I have no doubt but Mr Adams will out pole Mr Crawford in the South and west - should these two run alone - I think highly of Mr Clintons talents and of his great exertions to promote the in=terest of his state - but his unpopularity from some cause has greatly declined in the west and if he was to offer could not be elected - you

11182

know my private opinion of Mr Adams
Talents, virtue, and integrity— and I am
free to declare that I have never changed
this opinion of Mr Adams since that
~~opinion~~ was first formed, I think him
a man of the first rate mind of any in
america as a civilian and scholar, and
I have never doubted of his attachment
to our republican Government—
you may therefore inform the ad-
vocate, or his friends that (as usual), he is again wrong in
his discoveries— and that I never have
nor never will form a combination
with any man or set of men, to carry
any thing into effect— that I have an
opinion of my own on all subjects,
and when that opinion is formed I
pursue it, publickly, regardless of who
goes with me— that in all things so far
as I have control I please myself by doing
that which I believe to be right, and this
rule I will strictly follow in my choice
for the next President— and my dear sir
I feel greatly indebted to you for your
friendly defence of my reputation— that
man exists not on earth, that can with truth say
I ever was engaged in a political combination
of any kind— or for any purpose— therefore
the advocate and his friends has stated what

11182

is not true — present me to Bronaugh & all friends, Mrs. J. Joins me in good wishes.

P.S. as to Wm H Crawford you know my opinion I would support the Devil first —

Andrew Jackson

Col. Gadsden —

Dec 8. 1821

General Andrew Jackson

Bot of Wm Perkins

388 lbs Seed Cotton ... at /3 — $11.64
10 37.7 1/4
1.32 3/4

Decbr 8th 1821 Recd of Andrew Jackson the sum of Eighteen dollars, sixty seven & one fourth cents on account of the work done on Boxes for cotton press having recd [illegible] your note given Mr Bernyhill, & $1.32 3/4 cents in full [illegible] for 388lb seed cotton at 3 cents pr lb delivered in my ginh —

Wm Perkins

11183

Mr Renkens
Recpt for work
done on Press
$18.67.72 on
accpt Decbr 8th
1821—

Dec 10th. 1821

Heirs of Vidal
vs
John Innerarity

In the Supreme Judicial Court of West Florida.

Opinion.

At the request of the defendant, I have examined the report of the Auditors to whose investigation the merits of the above entitled cause, were submitted, and having given it the best consideration I am capable of, I, now, proceed to offer my view of the law on the points whereon the Auditors have differed. The question thus made for the consideration of the Court, is whether there is a sufficient proof of the payment by the house of Forbes, of the sums adjudged by the tribunal to Eslava & Le Blanc as the dividend of their claims against the Estate of Vidal. This question must be answered by the rules of evidence established by the Laws of Spain and recognized by her tribunal of justice. By that Law, mercantile books regularly kept, prove their contents, and are evidence of the claims of the merchant against his debtors to any amount provided they appear to have been fairly kept, and

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contain in themselves nothing suspicious, so as to counteract the prima-facie evidence which the Civil Law or law of Spain declared them to be, and the Courts of Justice will, always, enter up judgement for the amount, thus, by them appearing to be due. In Louisiana this rule of the Civil law, is modified and narrowed by Statute, which requires that the Merchant's Books should contain the paraffe of the Merchant on the margin of each page made every Saturday night before a Notary Public to make them evidence, and even by the Common law which is more strict in its rules than any other system of jurisprudence, the entries in the books of merchants, can be proved by the Clerk who Kept them, and if he be dead, or beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, proof of his hand writing is always admitted, and is conclusive as to the correctness of the entries, and of the truth of their contents. Testing the question made by the report of the auditors by the rules of evidence either of the Civil, or the common law, and how does it stand? It appears by the Books of the House of Forbes which according to the Civil or Spanish Law, if regularly

and fairly kept, prove the truth of their contents, that there are long accounts current, and to considerable amounts with Le Blanc & Eslava, and that those gentlemen are credited by the amount of the dividends assigned them by the tribunal in 1810, hence, the claims of the House of Forbes against them, are less by the amount of those sums thus put to their credit, and consequently they have received, and have had the full benefit of those sums, inasmuch as they have gone to the lessening of the amount due by them to the House of Forbes. And if, at Common law, they were sued by the House of Forbes for the amount of their accounts, proof of the hand-writing of the Clerks (if dead) who made the entries, would be received, and judgement entered against them for the amount appearing to be due after deducting the credits, and if those credits would be allowed them in a suit brought on their accounts, it follows as a natural consequence that they have received the full benefits of those credits from the moment they were given, or, in other words, that the amounts with which they have been credited, were paid to them the moment they were put as an off-set against their debts.

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Therefore, in every point of view in which I have been able to consider this case, whether I test it by the rules of evidence acknowledged by the Spanish Law, or by those recognized by the English Law, my mind is led to the inevitable conclusion that there is sufficient, and ample proof that the sums of money assigned to Eslava and Le Blanc as the dividends of their claim against the Estate of Vidal, have been paid to him, and that, therefore, they can have no claim against that Estate for those dividends they have thus received; and, consequently neither the Estate, nor any one interested therein, can have any claim against the House of Forbes for those moneys.

Such is certainly the Law, and such it is humbly conceived ought to be the judgement of the Court upon this point made by the Auditors.

It will be remarked that all I have hitherto said, is predicated on the supposition that the Books containing the entries in question, have been regularly kept. To ascertain this fact, and it is an important one, as on it, depends, I consider, the means of arriving at truth, and coming to a correct decision, perhaps, it might be

to proper to submit them to the inspection of intelligent merchants, and to receive their report as proof of the fact.

On the subject of the $200 paid to E. Livingston of New Orleans for professional services, my mind, on the first impression, was induced to concur with the report of the Auditors and to believe that it ought not to be allowed the House of Forbes in the settlement of their accounts with the Estate of Vidal, inasmuch as every client is responsible to his Counsel for his conventional fees, but on reflection and mature consideration of the matter, I am pretty well satisfied that, in this particular, I was mistaken, and, am inclined now to think that this sum too, must, according to Law, be allowed. I am brought to this conclusion by the following facts and reasons arising thereon.

The suit instituted by Mr Forbes was brought, by attachment against the goods of Vidal in New Orleans in the State of Louisiana where the Civil law has been adopted, whereby the defendant when judgement goes against him, is considered _in delecto_ i.e. in fault, and,

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therefore is decreed to pay all the costs and charges which by that fault, have been incurred in compelling him to do right; and the practice of the Courts of Louisiana, has, uniformly, been, I believe, in all suits against absentees, to appoint Counsel to defend them, and out of the proceeds of the property attached, to decree a sufficient sum for the payment of all the expenses incurred in the suit on both sides. By the record in the case, it appears, that the sum paid to Mr Livingston, was paid to him by the Sheriff, under an order of the Court, out of the funds produced by the Sale of the goods attached; and this order was, no doubt, entered in conformity to the practice of the Court on similar occasions. If such is the Law and such the practice of the Courts of Louisiana, it is evident that the payment of these $200, was an Act of the Court over which Mr. Forbes had no controul, and, therefore, he ought not, now, to be called on to pay from his own funds, a sum of money, which a Court having jurisdiction of the matter, had ordered to be paid by another party. The Record of that cause imports absolute verity as to the facts contained in it, and the judgement of the Court ren-

-dered on those facts cannot be enquired into by the tribunal of another jurisdiction. That judgement is that the Estate of Vidal should pay the charges viz $200 incurred in compelling it to pay its debts; And how can a Court, now, of a different jurisdiction, possessing no powers of review, reverse the judgement of that tribunal, and make a different order as to the subject matter it had under consideration.

No judgement, whatever, can be legally given, in this case, in favor of the divisees of Vidal (for they are not heirs as erroneously called in their Petition and proceedings in this case) because from the distribution of the assets of his Estate, in 1810 as well as from the report of the Auditors recently made, it is evident that the estate is insolvent, and, therefore, that nothing is left for the divisees who can, never, take any thing in preference to the creditors, it being a maxim of law, as well as a very common-place one of morals, that "a man must be just before he is generous", in other words he must pay his debts before he gives legacies, and if judgement cannot be given in favor of the divisees or petitioners, it is conceived the cause cannot be taken up for the benefit of the creditors

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because they have not asked it, and are fully satisfied as is manifest from their putting in no claim: And, it w^d be a strange anomaly, and a most singular phenomenon in jurisprudence, to see a Court voluntarily, and gratuitously pursuing the fancied interests, and enforcing the imaginary claims of persons who have not said they have any, and who have certainly never asked its interference.

Having considered the report of the Auditors, I proceed to offer some remarks on that part of the judgement of the Court which decrees interest on the sum of $1183 - 6^c from the 20th of Nov 1810, on the supposition that, at that time, a final settlement of the affairs of the Estate of Vidal took place; and the House of Forbes ordered to pay over the deposit in their hands, which the Court supposes to be the sum above mentioned.

In decreeing interest under the circumstances of the case, I am clearly of opinion, that the Court acted unadvisedly, and that a review of the facts as they appear on record, would lead to a very different judgment.

The following statement of facts

facts verified by the Record, will place the question of inter-
-est in a clear light

In —— Don Nicolas M. Vidal, then late Auditor of War
of West Florida, died in Pensacola leaving considerable of
real and personal estate, and many debts behind him.
By his will, he devised his property, after the payment of
his debts, to two Mulatto children, who are the present peti-
-tioners, styling themselves heirs. His Executor Migl. de Armas
of New Orleans, sold his personal property, and after the
payment of mortgages on his real estate there remained
$2645„25 which sum having failed to give security for,
as by law was required of executors residing out of the juris-
-diction of the Province, was ordered by the Tribunal exercising
the powers of a Court of Probates, to be deposited with the
House of Forbes for safe keeping for the benefit of the creditors,
and until they should verify their claims against the
Estate. A meeting of the Creditors having been had, and
the affairs of the Estate deliberated on by them, the Tribunal,
in 1810, after having assigned to each one his dividend, or-
-dered Mr John Innerarity the attorney of the House of

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Forbes, to pay within two months, to the creditors the sums that had by the judicial contador been assigned to them as their dividends, vizt.

To Euphrosine Hinard	$1379 " —
To Terence Le Blanc	209 " 31½
To Migl. Eslava	432 " —
To the Officers of the Court (collectively)	512 " 06¼
	2532 " 37½

These sums paid to the creditors according to the order of the Court, deducted from the sum of $2645.25 deposited, leaves a balance in the hands of the House of Forbes of $112.87½ to which add the sum of $183.37½ received from N.O, belonging to the Estate, and the sum of $296 " 25 will remain of the deposit, against which the House of Forbes have a claim which was allowed by the tribunal in the distribution to the creditors, and which was a balance due on a note of hand given by Vidal to that house for borrowed money, amounting to $453 " 25 leaving a balance due by the Estate to the House of Forbes of $157 —

Hence there is neither principal, nor interest belonging to the Estate of Vidal, in the hands of John Innerarity the attorney of Forbes. And even if it were admitted

that the sum of $645.25, were really in the hands of the defendant as supposed by the Court, it is evident that interest cannot be exacted on it, inasmuch as it is admitted to have been a deposit of the simple Kind, which being for the benefit of the depositor, and as a favor to him, does not draw interest until after a demand and refusal, and this sum belonging to creditors who, if they have not received it, certainly have not demanded it, the Court, cannot, at the instance of third persons having themselves no claim, decree interest to persons really entitled, who have not asked it.

It may be said that if any injury has been done to the defendant, he is without remedy, and must submit to his fate, inasmuch as judgement has been entered, and the Court cannot recall it. I answer that though there is no Court in this Province having appellate powers, yet, as this is a tribunal acting under the forms of the Civil Law, and governed by its rules of practice, it is competent to the same Court to review its own decisions. The same power which did the injury, can repair the wrong. Dissolvitur eodem ligamine quo ligatur.

At Common Law the Court has controul

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over its judgments during the term they are entered, and if satisfied that complete justice has not been done in any cause during the session, the practice is to grant a new trial, and an application to the discretion of the Court, under such circumstances, has never been known to fail. And even, if after the end of the term, it is discovered that more complete justice would be attained by a new trial, though the Court of Common Law cannot grant it, the same judge exercising Chancery powers will, in his character of Chancellor, award an injunction, and on proof of the allegations of the Bill (reasons for new-trial) will grant relief.

A Court sitting under the authority of the Civil law, has no terms; it is always open, hence it has the same control over its judgments at all times, before final execution that a Court of Common Law has during its terms: It also combines, in its very constitution, Chancery & Common law powers, so that a Court thus constituted, is competent to do whatever both Courts in the fullest exercise of their jurisdiction, could do: I, therefore, infer from this view of the powers of the Court, governed as

that is, by the rules of the Civil, or Spanish law, that there will be no hesitation in granting a re-hearing. The Petitioners cannot complain, because if they are entitled to any thing, their rights will not be diminished by justice being done, and if they are entitled to nothing, they cannot in common honesty, expect any thing. But above all, when justice is the question, no trifles technical trifles, nor reasoning founded in fiction, should be suffered to impede her course, no considerations of delicacy to predecessors, should restrain the hand that dispenses right. Fiat justitia, ruat calum.

(signed) Samuel Acre

Mobile, Decr. 10th 1821.

A True Copy from the Original on Record in my Office.

John Coppinger Connor

Clerk of the Executive Court of West Florida.

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Vidal's Heirs
vs } Opinion.
John Innerarity

For

Mr. Innerarity

Pensacola 10th Dec 1821

My dear General

I forward to you by this mail two communications (containing in all 17 pieces) from Mr. Worthington — All accounts received here from E. Florida represent the people of that Territory as highly dissatisfied with the state of affairs there. I fear that, that fellow Forbes has too much influence with Mr. Worthington. I regret extremely it was not in your power to visit St. Augustine previous to your return to Tennessee; had you done so, the present unpleasant state of things would never have existed. The correspondence between Mr. Worthington & Capt. Bell does not, in my opinion reflect much credit on either of those Gentlemen.

The Nashville Whig of 7th Nov. announces your arrival at your seat in Tennessee on the 4th of that month. I take it for granted that since your arrival at home, you have been busily engaged in arranging your papers preparatory to Dr. Bronaugh's visit to Washington City. I most ardently and sincerely hope that General Gaines will be in Washington before the Doctor leaves there — Although the Genl. in a conversation with me expressed himself as warmly attached to you, yet I cannot but say that I have my doubts — his visits to this Country I view as somewhat extraordinary.

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I am well aware of his devotion to Mr Clay and Mr Crawford - I am decidedly of opinion that Mr Adams cannot be elected President of the United States, and in my humble opinion, You are General, the only man in the Nation, who can thwart the views of Mr Crawford - Let it be known that you are a Candidate for the Presidency of the United States, and the descendants of those men, who, by their acts, emancipated us from the yoke of George Third, will rally around you - The agriculturist of the Nation are decidedly in your favor - I touch this subject with regret, because I am well aware of your reluctance to be even considered as a Candidate for that appointment - My father fought and shed his blood in the cause of the Revolution and as his only descendant, I cannot reconcile it to my feelings to see such a man as Mr Crawford, a man whom I believe to be destitute of all those principles which ought of right to belong to the Chief Magistrate of the greatest Nation in the world, at the head of this Republic. If common rumor is to be believed, the present Chief Magistrate of this Country is governed in a great measure by Mr Crawford - If this be the fact, a few months more & I shall be permitted to retire from Office, for I feel satisfied that the Representation from Georgia, if not openly, will secretly be opposed to my receiving any appointment from the Govt of the U. S in the Floridas. -

111

The enormous expense incurred in removing my family to this Country & the uncertainty of my drafts on Government being paid immediately, renders my situation extremely unpleasant, but I will endeavour to think and act like a Roman of the Augustan age, who said "let a crushed world tumble on him, and he would view the ruins undismayed" —

I have endeavoured to follow strictly the example set me by yourself while in the exercise of the Govt. and also by your letter of instructions, in consequence of which, I am inclined to believe that the administration of the Government has given general satisfaction. I have exercised the Govt. with energy & at the same time I trust with with moderation. That Serpent Judge (Fromentin) but rarely crawls out of his shell — the lashing given him by Nicholas a few weeks since I think has put him down forever, even in Pensacola —

I feel satisfied that I shall have the pleasure of receiving a communication from you next mail.

I have the honor to be with the highest consideration — yr obdt Servt

Geo Walton

To His Excellency
Andrew Jackson
Nashville

11193

George Walton
to
Genl Jackson
10th December 1821

Dec 12th 1821

We have just been informed that a near relation of our worthy friend is in this City & that he will embark for Nashville in a day or two — He has promised my friend Scallan to dine with us tomorrow. — Scallan says he can discover Some of the honest outlines of Old Hickory — to Know that he is in the most distant degree related to General Jackson will with me be sufficient to give him an Irish welcome. — If my little head serves me properly I will endeavour to discover and describe those outlines which friend Scallan could see the moment he heard he hailed from the true Jackson family

Most truly
Yours.
A L. Duncan

Genl Jackson

New Orleans 12 Decr 1821.

11194

[…]LEANS
DEC
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25

General Andw. Jackson
Nashville
Tennessee

New Orleans 12 Decr 1821

General.

By mere accident we were informed last evening that a relative of yours (Mr James McCullum) had arrived from Ireland and was at the Revd Mr Hall's — in consequence we called at Mr Hall's but did not find Mr McC. at home. — we requested Mr Hall to make use of us in any way to promote the convenience of your relative — the funds he deemed sufficient were furnished and rely on it that he shall not be deficient in any thing becoming a connexion of one to whom we feel so deeply indebted — We only regret not having been earlier apprised of Mr McCullum's arrival.

Most gratefully
Yours.
McCoy & Scallan

Genl Andw Jackson }
Nashville }

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Mr McC. intends going up the river to join you tomorrow

a next day

Mc C H S

DEC
15

25

General Andrew Jackson

Nashville

Tennessee

Mary Shallcross
to
Gl Jackson
12th Decr 1821

11497

11497

NEW OR[illegible]
DEC
13

25

General Andrew Jackson

Nashville

Tennessee

Mary Wallace
to
Gl Jackson
12th Decr 1821

New-Orleans, Dec 15
1821

To Gen. Jackson,

Dear Sir,

This Letter will be delivered to you by a Relation of your own, a Mr. James McCully. He has just landed from Ireland, and brings a Letter to me from the only relative, which, I believe, I have in that country, a Miss Montgomery, a maiden Lady of much respectability. She speaks very highly of this young man, and, indeed, he seems to deserve it. We have all noticed a great family likeness to yourself. You will be pleased to receive from Ireland, corrupt as she is, a specimen of so much innocence & real goodness. I & my family are pretty pleased with him. We have endeavoured to be civil & attentive to the stranger, and to the relation of Gen. Jackson. In my

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feeble efforts, I have been much assisted
by our valued friend, Mr. Duncan, &
by his young friends, McCoy & Scallan.
We hope, that my young Countryman
may reach you ~~in~~ safety — and that
he may be a comfort, & a Blessing
to you & Mrs. Jackson —

I wish I had time, my dear
General, to give vent to my feelings on
the arrival of this young man. He was
raised within four miles of my resi-
dence — I know every Body in the
neighbourhood — every house, field
& path or road — there my most loved
friends live — there I raised the stand-
ard of rebellion against the oppressive
Government of England — and, near that
place, at Ballinahinch, we ~~mighty~~
suffered the discomfiture of our hopes.
I know Mrs. Jackson's deep sense of Reli-
gion — I hope you will not join her in
condemning me for adding the character

of the Soldier to that of a Clergyman. You know, that I was not disposed to spare myself on this Ground in 1815–

It would give me great pleasure to hear from you, & of the safe arrival of your new relative & friend.

I beg to be respectfully remembered to Mrs. Jackson & family. I am very truly yours,

James E. Hull

11199

Wm. T. Hall
to
Gl. Jackson
Decbr 15th 1821
by Mr McCully

Major Genl. Andrew Jackson
near
Nashville

Mr. McCully

Baton Rouge
December 19th 1821

My Dear General

Having heard of your arrival in Tennessee and hoping you are free for a time from the cares of public business; I take the liberty of inquiring after your health, and of asking your advice on a subject of some momentary regards my future prospects in life. It will doubtless appear to you — as to all other reflecting minds somewhat visionary at first; but when you consider my situation, and the motives by which I am actuated; you will no doubt, view the matter in its proper light; make such comments as shall suggest themselves; and extend to me that advice by which I have already greatly profited, and which shall always influence my actions in a great degree, when tendered. Having devoted the best part—

11200

-d my life to the study of a profession which offers
but few or no inducements for a young man
in my own country I have thought it ad-
-visable to pursue it in a foreign land; and
have selected the Russian service, as that best
calculated to meet my expectations, and
advance my interest. I am impressed with a just
sense of my duty to my Country: and no matter
to what extremity her ingratitude or parsimony may
drive me; I shall ever venerate her as my native
Country: venerate her liberties and the principles on which
they are founded: and never will I serve a coun-
try that would compell me to bear arms against
her. I have written to my friend Judge Johnston
at Washington - desiring him to see the Russian Am-
-bassador on the subject, and to know of him the
precise footing on which I can enter the service
of the Emperor, and all the minutiae relating thereto;
and I beg General, that you will have the kin-
-dness to see Mr Campbell, and obtain from
him, such information as he may be able to fur-
-nish, and you may deem necessary. I arrived
in October - agreeable to the information in my last

11201

for the purpose of superintending the building of an Arsenal which unfortunately was suspended a short time previous to my arrival and in consequence of which I am with-out employment, and have barr'd for the pres-ent the miseries of idleness.

Genl. Jessup left this yester-day for Washington, and Genl. Gaines is daily expected on his tour of Inspection.

Capt. Henry desires to be presented to the family he will probably visit Tennessee in a few weeks.

Be good enough to present me most affectionately to Mrs. Jackson & all friends and relations and believe Genl. Most gratefully

affectionately Yours

A. J. W. Butler

To His Excy.
A. Jackson

P.S. As I wish to do something relative to our property in Pennsylvania, I must trouble you General for all the information you may possess relating thereto and for your advice how to act in the business. A. J. W. Butler

11201

Lieut Butler
to
Gl Jackson
Decr 17th 1821

His Excy Andrew Jackson
Nashville
Tennessee

mail.

BATON R. DEC 19

25

BATON R.
DEC
19
LA.

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His Excy
Andrew Jackson
Nashville
Tennessee

mail.

Lieut Butler
to
G. Jackson
Decr 19th 1821

Pensacola December 17th 1821.

Dear General,

The pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of your favor of 13th November is mine. Your friends here are highly pleased that yourself and family have reached the "Hermitage" in safety and that all feel highly delighted at the handsome and brilliant receptions given to you by the Citizens of Nashville and its vicinity.

Enclosed I forward to you by this mail, one private letter, and a communication from Mr. Worthington, in all seven pieces. I rejoice that we have the promise of Mr Worthington that the misunderstanding which has heretofore existed at St Augustine is at an end.

Yesterday evening two Indians arrived at this place bringing the enclosed communications consisting of three pieces, from Doyle, Ne-a-math-la, and Tusta-nuck-ee, and one from the Mulatto King and two other chiefs. From indisposition I have been unable to attend to this subject today, but will endeavour to despatch it tomorrow. After having a consultation with Judge Brackenridge, I have resolved to send a Talk to the Chiefs in reply to their letters, which will be delivered to the runners tomorrow and a copy transmitted to you by the next mail. The purport of this talk will be to fix their confidence in what you have told them, and to disregard the mischievous interference of meddling people, and at the same time admonishing them to be careful not to mistake the meaning of your words, which they have in writing. I have considered this hint in

11202

some measure necessary, from my suspecting that they are disposed to construe the questions put by you as to the place where they would like to be concentrated, as a promise that any place would be given to them they should think proper to choose. I shall inform them that in your absence, the Government of this Province is entrusted to me and that of E. Florida to Mr. Worthington, and that we are both instructed to repeat your words to the Red people.

I am at a loss to understand the meaning of the proposed Talk of Mr. Worthington and do not know the exact authority under which he acts, unless it be by immediate instructions from the President, which could hardly be the case, as such instructions would only come thro' you. For myself I do not believe that I possess any powers similar to those Mr. Worthington is about to exercise as ex officio Indian Agent. If he act under your instructions, it does not appear to me there is any thing like authority for holding "splendid Indian Talks." According to my understanding of your instructions he is merely to make known to the Indians the Talk which you gave to the Chiefs who visited you at this place, leaving it to themselves to assemble in Council, and send to you the result of their deliberations. The Indians appear to be a good deal agitated and embarrassed. I will advise them however to attend only to your orders. It appears that McIntosh has been stirring up mischief and I fear is the principal cause of the uneasiness that prevails amongst these people.

1120

Col. Fenwick informs me that Captn. Bell is under arrest & will not be tried before the 25th. of this month.

Captn. Call left here for New Orleans ten or twelve days since. Enquire of my good friend Captn. Easter, the cause of the Captain's visiting New Orleans.

I am dear General, Your most devoted & Grateful friend and servant —

Geo. Walton

My respects to the Ladies & Capt. Easter —

No news of Callava — or the Spanish Officers — I feel satisfied that Callava will not return to Pensacola — If however he should return rest assured that your instructions will be promptly executed — Fromentin is rarely seen out of his house. He is a poor miserable creature — Yrs

GW

11203

From George Walton.
to
General Jackson
December 11. 1814

Pensacola December 17th 1821

To Neo-Math-la and the other chiefs of the Florida Indians George Walton acting Governor of West Florida sends this talk

Friends and Brothers,

Governor Jackson has left this place to visit his friends in Tennessee and has left me Governor of West Florida and Mr Worthington Governor of East Florida during his absence - The Governor has given the same words to us both in relation to the red people - and they are the same words that he gave you in writing when you came to see him. We are both under the orders of General Jackson and your great father the President and we both must repeat the words of General Jackson - his words are straight - listen well to them - and understand them and you cannot be deceived - he tells you to consult among yourselves so that he may tell your father the President of your wishes and he will tell you what to do - he tells you to inform him of your numbers situation and your wishes so that your great father the President may do what is best for his red children -

General Jackson has sent a talk to Mac Intosh and has told him not to disturb the Florida Indians I am sorry to hear of the bad talks he has sent you. I will inform Genl. Jackson on this subject and will

11204

also send him your letter–

Fear nothing– Your great father the President will do what is right for his red children– Listen not to the bad talks of medaling people– You have the talk of General Jackson in writing and you will know whether what you hear comes from him or not– Listen to those who repeat his words or the words of your father the President– Listen carefully that you may understand them well and do not mistake their meaning– The General wishes to hear from you that he may inform your great father, who will then select some place where you may all live together and be happy– If Capt Bell or any other person has been ordered by your great father the President to collect you togeth-er and deliver you a talk directly from him you will listen to it, and I think you will find that it will be the same as that given you by General Jackson–

(Signed) Geo. Walton

A True Copy.
John Coppinger Connor

(No. 1)

Col. Melton

to

Cheamothla &c

Pensacola December 18. 1821

Sir

I received your letter of the 6th instant inclosing letters to Genl. Jackson from the Indian Chiefs and have transmitted them to him I enclose you a talk for the Chiefs which is transmitted by the same runners who brought the dispatches before mentioned –

I have but little to say in addition to what I have written to the chiefs which I hope you will explain to them well – I fear they have not exactly understood the meaning of the General's talk to them in respect to the question he put to them as to the place where they would like to be concentrated. His intentions was to transmit this information to the President who would then make choice of a place for the purpose. If they have taken up the idea that he has promised to secure to them any portion of Country they may make choice of they have not properly understood his meaning as the choice must be left to the President – You will find on examining the talk sent by Genl. Jackson that this is his meaning –

I have informed the General of the conduct of Mc Intosh and I hope that steps will be taken to prevent such interference in future The indians are to follow the advice contained in the talk sent by Genl. Jackson and to listen to no person unless acting

11206

immediately under the orders of the President — If Capt Wells
or any other person has particular instructions from the Presi-
dent through the Secretary at War to call the Indians
together I am not informed of it, but if that be the
case they are of course to be respected — I think from
what has been stated you will be able to explain the
business in such a way as to remove all uneasiness
from the minds of the Indians.

Your obedt servt

(signd) Geo. Walton &c

Mr Stephen Richard }
Indian Interpreter }

A True Copy.

John Coppinger Connor

Col. Walton

to

Stephen Richards

Indian Interpreter

Treasury Department
2d Auditors Office
Dec 18. 1831

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14 ult: by the hands of Dr Bronaugh, and have caused a Statement of your accounts to be made and reported to the 2d Comptroller for his decision, which has been returned to this office exhibiting a balance in your favor of $714 $\frac{61}{100}$ which will be paid to Dr. Bronaugh according to your order. on the other side you will find a Statement of the particulars —

In your first account there appeared an over charge of 2 Cords for your Servants, which at $4 p Cord amounts to $8 deducting therefrom $\frac{12\frac{1}{2}}{100}$ a short calculation by you, leaves $7 $\frac{87\frac{1}{2}}{100}$ disallowed in that account, which with $142 not allowed by the Secretary of War for your transportation of baggage from Nashville to the Choctaw treaty ground and back, makes an aggregate of $149 $\frac{87\frac{1}{2}}{100}$

11208

The charges brought to your debit for quarters and fuel at Washington City & for quarters during the Seminole Campaign were directed by the Secretary of War to be charged to your personal account and are in conformity with usage in other cases —

Respectfully
&
[illegible]
Peter Hagner Aud

Genl Andrew Jackson

Nashville

Tennessee

11209

Statement of Genl. Jacksons Acct

To Major Melo Mason for Amot paid on your order to John Strother for quarters & fuel in Feby 1819 | $ 136
For Amount paid you for quarters in 1818 . | 200
| $ 336

Credit

For Amount allowed by Secy of War for Rent of an office from 22 January to 28 June 1818 the time the Genl. was absent on the Seminole Campaign, during which he has received no allowance for quarters, but his house being used during the time as an office to contain his official documents at 100$ p Annm. 5 Months & 6 days . . . 43.33

For this Amot. overcharged to him for quarters whilst on the Seminole Campaign say 6 Months whereas he was absent only from 22 Jany to 28 June 1818 — 5 Mo. & 6 days difference 24 days at $400 — 26.67

For Amount allowed him by Secy of War for Rent of quarters from 1 Jany 1830 to 14 April 1831 575.54

For his fuel during the same period . . 298.07

For transportation of his baggage from Nashville to the Creek Comer on the Georgia Frontier in May & June 1830 al. by Secretary of War . . . 166.40

1050.61

Balance $ 714.61

in favor of Genl Jackson & paid to Dr Bronaugh

11209

Pete[r] Ha[illegible] Esq.

To

Letter 18 Dec 1821

General Andrew Jackson

informing of the settlement of public Accounts & balance due the Govt. of $714.61 — same to Doctor Bronaugh

General Andrew Jackson

Nashville

(Tennessee)

Treasury Department

[illegible]

Treasury Department

Ex. Off.

P. Hagner

General Andrew Jackson

Nashville

Tennessee

Pete Hagner Esqr

To Letter 18 Decr 1821

General Andrew Jackson

informing of the settlement of public accounts of Alabama due the Govt of $714.61 & came to Doctor Bronaugh

Cambridge, S. C. Dec. 22nd 1821.

Dear Sir,

Doubting not but that you possess a complete knowledge of the natural and acquired advantages of Florida, and, inclined to regard it as a most desirable country for residence at least, I take the liberty (for which I beg your indulgence) to request of you some information on the inducements which it offers to a young man destitute of patrimony, who, in leaving his native home, would seek a permanent abode in a country, blessed with a fertile soil and healthy, pleasant climate; offering a field for assiduous, persevering, and, vanity might lead me to add, perhaps meritorious exertions in the business of instructing youth or practising law, promising at the same time [illegible] reward and distinction, and in fine a country likely to become improved by an independent and intelligent people. I have neither leisure nor means to enable me to make a personal inspection of the country; and as my imagination is apt to get the better of my judgment in forming pictures of Florida, which has been so highly praised by numerous pens; nothing but a kind condescension in you to give me your opinion on the prospects it offers to young men like myself, will satisfy my strong desire to participate in its advantages. I am disposed to think, that you have too much goodness of heart to consider my presumption in troubling you in this manner offensive, and that you would take a pleasure in benefiting any one, particularly a young man

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of aspiring hopes, wherever you could do so with pro=priety. It is with such views that I have dared to address you. In aid of this communication, with some pains I might have procured recommendations from several respectable names, but trusting to the correctness of your judgment and the be=nignity of your disposition, I fell assured that if it have any merit, it will be as kindly attended to by you, as if it were accompanied by the most weighty representations in its behalf.

Should you advise me to choose Florida as a future theatre of action, it would be my wish to enter upon it at the commencement of the year 1823: my present engagements and want of prepara=tion would prevent my going earlier. In conclu=ding, permit me to add, that, should I remove to Florida, and I must say, that I ~~could~~ wish to do so, if I could go with favourable prospects, and you should continue in your present proper sphere in the government of that country, of which I hope there is no doubt, I will use my best endeavours to make myself worthy of your confidence.

With sentiments of the highest admiration
I am your Humble Servant.
James Moore.

P. S. Should you honor me with an answer please state which of the provinces you consider preferable.

11211

Paid 25

A H B S. C.
DEC
28

Maj. Genl. Jackson,

Nashville:

N

Nashville
Tennessee.

Major Genel Jackson

Sam Moore
Governor Jackson
December 22d
1821

Pensacola 23 Decr. 1821.

Sir:

Your favor of the 21st. of October (November I presume) with its enclosures has just come to hand, and I assure you it afforded me the highest gratification. A number of our friends, to whom the letter of Mr. Adams to Salmon, and to his Honor Judge Fromentin were shewn, appeared to be much elated. The news is already over the Town, & is generally pleasing to the Americans, altho' there are some whom it has disconcerted. Judge Fromentin is either about to pack off or has actually gone to New Orleans, having, it is said been elected President of the College. Judge Brackenridge has perused the Communication with satisfaction equal to mine, tho' he does not feel in quite as good humor on finding himself charged with making incorrect interpretations.

I am highly pleased to find that Mr. Adams in his clear and forcible manner has taken the same view of the case that you did, and has even gone further in justification of the course you pursued. When all the other documents shall be laid before the President, and above all that precious document, the deposition or examination of that wily Proteus, John Innerarity, he cannot be at a loss to know

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what respect ought to be paid to Col Callava's affidavit men.

I now enclose copies of my letters No 1 & 2 to Nea-mith-la and other Chiefs, and to Stephen Richards the interpreter. Col Fenwick who has manifested since his arrival every friendly disposition, was so good as to give a letter to the runners for the Commandant at St Marks, authorising him to assure the Indians that they should not be molested or interrupted by improper interference in holding their council. The conduct of Genl. McIntosh rendered something of this kind necessary.

I also enclose you a copy of a decision made by me in a case which derives its chief importance from its having been a subject of remonstrance by a memorial signed by a great number of the inhabitants. As it related to matters properly within the cognizance of the City Council, I did not feel any disposition to interfere, unless I discovered gross and palpable oppression, which from the characters of the Gentlemen composing that body, and the inducements which they could possibly have for such conduct, I cannot readily presume —

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I leave here to day for Mannels, intending to meet my family, which from information I have received, are within a few days journey of this place. I leave this communication with Mr Connor, who will seal it up with the enclosures and place it in the Post Office.

I have the honor to be my dear General - with sentiments of the highest respect & esteem

G. R. Walton

Also enclosed copy of Ordinance of City Council

J. C. C.

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I leave here to day for Monroe in-
looking to meet my family, which from
information I have received, are within a
few days journey of this place. I leave
this communication with Mr Bowen who
will seal it up with the enclosures and
place it in the Post Office.

I have the honor to be my
dear General - with sentiments
of the highest respect & esteem
Geo Walton.

enclosed copy of Ordinance of City Council

George Walton
to
Genl A. Jackson
23d of December 1821

Washington

My Dr. Genl. 26th December 1821.

Previous to the receipt of this you will have recd from Mr. Hagner a statement of your account upon settlement in his Office with a balance of $714 61/100 in your favor which will be paid over to you so soon as an appropriation is made for the Qr. Mr. Genl. Dept. [illegible] in which the account has been settled I [illegible] that application. Mr. Hagner I doubt [illegible] was incorrect [illegible] $691.78 paid Major Phillips [illegible] pay, has again been charged to your personal account. I feel consi[illegible] whether this should be paid, as I am satisfied that Major Peary [?] was directed by the Pay Mr. Genl. to make that payment, although upon an [illegible] of his [illegible] I have not been able to find the letter. Upon consultation however with Col. Gadsden, as I am extremely anxious to close your accounts finally, I have come to the determination

to pay it, provided the Secy. of War gives me his written opinion that he considers it correct.

Your accounts have [illegible] been settled with the Dep. of State, as the Secy. letter of this date will advise you. All the accounts have been allowed as you will see, and they have passed to your credit $2.500 the amount of your salary to the 8th inst: It was the wish, I know, [illegible] of both the President & Secy. to have withheld the acceptance of your resignation, until the reorganization of the territorial Gov: but as they had let out the secret of its being rec'd they were fearful that the Radicals in Congress would make a noise about it, and therefore thought it prudent to accept it on the 9th Dec. - It was probably best.

The following will shew you the amount now in your hands.

The amount in your hands when the last account was rendered - -	$8656.51
Deduct your salary	2500
	$6156.51

No communication has been made to congress in re=
lation to the Floridas transactions since I wrote you,
and indeed little has been said upon the subject, and
the majority in both seperate, think approbate your con
duct, and so respectable, that I think it doubt=
ful whether the senate [illegible] minority, will
dare to stir the subject. I have heard nothing far
ther respecting the correspondence between the Secy.
of State & the Spanish Minister [illegible]
Nothing of importance has been yet transacted in
Congress. The resolution introduced by Mr. Colden in
relation to the U.S. Bank having no more than the
lawful interest, appears to have excited much feeling
in those friendly to the Bank, whether it will warrant
[illegible] in any measure injurious to that institution
is uncertain, but that they have violated their
charter I think there is but little doubt.

The organization of the Territorial Govt. of the
Floridas has not yet been reported. From the

best information which I can procure, but one Govr. will
be formed and that will be of the first grade - the
Govr. here [illegible] appointed to occupy West Florida to
Alabama - There are many applicants for Govr. -
they stand [illegible] I think it probable that either
Col: Preston late Govr. of Va. Breckenridge or Duval
of Florida will be appointed - Col: Johnston mentioned
to me yesterday that he thought a letter from you to the
President would prevent the appointment of Duval
I replied that I was in favor of either Preston or
Breckenridge, that I understood either that they
or their friends [illegible] but that I would
give you the information, that you had re-
commended them and I doubted whether you would
interfere further, but that if you did, I thought
it probable it would be in favor of Breckenridge

If Breckenridge should not be appointed Govr.
he will be made a Judge - The [illegible]
/ our city has been made a port [illegible] in consequence

of a serious difficulty which occurred at the President's Dinner on Friday last between the French & British Ministers. The story has been related in different ways but the following I believe is the true state of the case. The Englishman made some general remarks on political subjects, which the Frenchman construed into a reflection on his [illegible] [illegible] immediately rose from the table, after they made their bow to the President, they met in the hall — the Frenchman immediately made a demonstration towards him with his fist [illegible] & would [illegible] have taken [illegible] had it not been prevented by the interference of third persons who [illegible] [illegible] understood, that after [illegible] from the subject [illegible] completely [illegible] from the [illegible] of the President's house, that they [illegible] coming to [illegible] to stay proceedings or in other words not to cut each others throats until they receive the permission of their sovereigns to whom they have appealed on this important occasion. I hope they may receive permission, and if they should kill each other the world will not loose much

Some facts have lately transpired here in relation to the conduct of Mr. Secy. Crawford which I think will give the finishing stroke to his character and which I fear "Whisper" ~~aided~~ will not be able with all his talents and ingenuity to justify. About the close of the last Session of Congress Mr. Crawford appointed his friend J. B. Thomas Senator from Illinois an agent to inspect the different Land Offices in Missouri, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana & the Michigan territory with a view it is generally believed of electioneering, & to him, which he did to the best of his abilities. This conduct of both Senator and Secy is censured here in the strongest terms by all high minded and honorable men. They consider it calculated to destroy the independence and integrity of the Senate and as calculated to lead to consequences which in time may destroy the Gov: if a check is not given to it. Thomas recd it is said $8 per day from the time he left this until

his return, which of course will vacate his seat in the Senate. It in my opinion amounts to bribery. The subject will undergo an investigation and if honor has not deserted the senate already thro' the influence of the Treasury Dep: I have no doubt Thomas will be expelled & the President requested to dismiss Mr. Crawford.

The Govr. will loose about $152,000 which has been deposited in the Bank of Nashville for political purposes. more of this when I write again

with sincere regard

Yr. truly

J. C. Bronaugh

Genl. Jackson

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James C Bronaugh
to
Governor Jackson
Decr 26th 1821

Andrew Jackson Esquire

Nashville — Tennessee.

Department of State
Washington 26. Decr. 1821.

Sir.

Your accounts received by Doctor Bronaugh for disbursements made by you in taking possession of the Floridas, have been adjusted at this Department agreeably to the statement herewith enclosed, leaving a balance in your hands, of Six thousand one hundred and fifty six Dollars and fifty one cents, which you will please have placed to the Credit of the Treasury of the United States at the Branch of their Bank in the City of New Orleans, requesting the Cashier thereof to give immediate notice of such arrangement to the Treasury Department at this place.

I am with much Respect, Sir, your very humble and obedient Servant.

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Translation

Don Joaquin de Anduaga to the Secretary of State.

Philadelphia 27th. December 1821.

Sir,

The immense sacrifices, made by Spain to satisfy the claims of the United States, have given her a just right to flatter herself, that the American Government would, in its turn, pay attention to those which His Catholic Majesty might see necessary to make, with that readiness which is due to a friendship that he had at such great cost endeavoured to maintain between the two Cabinets. Under this impression I believed that the President, guided by his characteristic principles of justice, and with a full conviction of the solid reasons with which in my Notes of the 18th. and 25th. of last month I demanded satisfaction for the injuries of General Jackson towards the Spanish Commissaries and Officers in the Floridas, would have been pleased to order it to be given to me without delay. But I see with pain, that so far from my hopes being realized, the receipt of my Notes, after so long a time, has not even been acknowledged. What may have been the cause of this silence I am not able to divine, unless unless it be the difficulty of deciding to what satisfaction His Catholic Majesty is entitled.

If my claims were founded on matters of interest,

I could

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I could have waited for the answers to them without being troublesome to you, Sir, but as they originate in atrocious injuries committed against the honour of my King and my Nation, I should be wanting to my most sacred duties, if I did not persist in demanding the satisfaction which they require.

The more General Jackson's conduct is considered, the more evident it is that his sole aim by it has been to insult Spain. In fact, no advantage could result from it to the United States, no glory to the General himself in trampling upon the defenceless Commissaries and Officers of Spain. And if none of these purposes, the only ones that could excuse him in the eyes of a Cabinet less just than this, impelled him, what doubt can remain but that his sole motive was his inveterate hatred against the Spaniards? It is therefore certain that General Jackson ought not to meet protection from his Government, whose interest he did not consult, when he had the audacity to trample upon the law of Nations, and the laws of every civilized people. But admitting that his intention had been to promote the prosperity of his country, it would be doing a serious injustice to the President to suppose for a moment that he could approve of its being attained by measures so criminal. Satisfied of this truth I have not the least doubt but that the satisfaction demanded will be given to me,

and

and the sole purpose of this Note is to request, Sir, that you will be pleased to transmit it to me as soon as possible, as your own delicacy will convince you of the impatience with which His Catholic Majesty expects it, who, by how much more zealous he is to preserve the greatest harmony with the United States, by so much the more anxious will he be to see every cause tending to disturb it removed.

I embrace this opportunity to renew to you, Sir, the sentiments of my distinguished consideration.

(Signed) Joaquin de Anduaga.

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Don Joaquin de Anduaga

to } Copy & Translation

Mr. J. Q. Adams.

27 Dec. 1821.

Washington City
Sunday. Dec. 30. 1821

Dr Genl

I have so much business on hand arising out of our committees, and various letters in reply to that I am afraid my friend will find in me a bad correspondent. It is no easy matter either to make out a letter in hurried moments, where there is nothing to write about; and this has been and yet is my situation. Out of Congress nothing pass of moment or interest: they have done nothing and it is difficult to say whether any thing is to be done, or indeed can be done while all is manouver after the Presidential chair. Already are three (as a sportsman would say) on the turf ready for entrance as their keepers may pronounce them possess.d of sufficient fleetness & bottom: they are all from the Cabinet. Not at all privy to any passing intrigues I can hazard scarcely an opinion of what the result here may be. That Congress will caucus to make a nomination I have no doubt, judging from present appearances; but who it will be is a matter quite uncertain. This winter & the next will be mere feeling, & attempts to impress thro the members of Congress the public mind in some way. That Mr Adams

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is greatly weakened in the number of his friends [illegible] fears: little doubt: his strength is not what it was the last or the previous winter. It is urged that the Eastern federal party, apart from sectional consideration will not support him, while the republicans of the old school are wavering, hesitating &c whispering a want of confidence in the family of the Braintree's. Crawford is & has for two winters been declining his friends who are playing him off with all necessary & due diligence, while he is laboring in the Treasury &c, & seeking to impress the public mind with the prosperous state of this department, & that in the finance department all is well. Notwithstanding our flattering a/c's it will be questionable if we go hence without a loan: every attempt tho' will be made to play off this matter with great dexterity & to sustain the credit of the Treasy. Depᵗ. The member from Missⁱ (Rankin) has called for information as to what is meant by unavailable funds, (western uncurrent money) and how and when it was obtained. I have little doubt but that a good deal of our funds more than is looked for is dormant under this head, - too dormant to enter into the current expences of the year. — Calhoun is also on the Presidential Carpet and moving on with goodly prospects: report here is that the Pennsylᵃ members will all support him. Upon the whole the Cabinet counsel have opened a regular campaign, and many a fine turkey, duck &c will fall victims on the conflict. I assure

you upon this subject we have every prospect of a busy session.

Nothing is spoken of now about Calava all noise & opposition upon this subject seems to have died away; if any assault is meditated a few days more will I suppose shew it.

I shall be very glad to hear from you and will occasionally give you as I have leisure some view of the passing tidings here

My best respects to Mrs. Jackson

Carr's claim will be referred this week & will come before the Land Comm. where I am a member; it shall be particularly & speedily attended to: from the examination of the papers & the several acts of Georgia I can see no objection to the Govt. paying it – the only difficulty is whether the 5.000.000 acres reserved & set apart in the cession act of Georgia have been exhausted; in that event Congress will have no power to satisfy the claim: upon this subject I shall seek information

Yr friend

J. H. Eaton

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Free
J. H. Eaton

Major. Genl.
Andrew Jackson
Nashville
Tennessee

John H. Eaton
to
Genl. Jackson Decr. 30th
1821
Recd. January 18th 1822
ansd. 22d. Jany
1822

Major Genl. A. Jackson

Hermitage

Dick E

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Wm Brand 1821

Bot of J. F. Miller

20 hams wt 190 Lbs @ 12½ cts $23.75

New Orleans Received payment

John F. Miller

50

$24.25

[illegible] Reynolds Hearn Esq. [illegible]

[illegible] County Court [illegible]

[illegible] the State of [illegible]

[illegible] property in [illegible]

handsome [illegible]

[illegible] in 1801 [illegible] his Garden [illegible]

[illegible] obliged him [illegible]

[illegible] solely dependent [illegible]

a small tract of land [illegible]

[illegible] support his

he could do nothing [illegible] the year 1813

family — he was employed [illegible] Fort St. Leon under Genl.

in the fortification [illegible] to the satisfact-

[illegible]

:ion of his employers [illegible]

Mr. Hearn was Employed in

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india in the Company's service as an Engineer
in which line he has great merit. he made while
there the topographical survey of a great part
of the peninsula —

I introduce you to this Gentleman
whose employment that may give him the
[illegible] means of [illegible] subsistence
and I [illegible] accountable for his fidelity &
correct way of Conduct — the office of
Auctioneer — of Register of Notary
any other in which perfect integrity and ability
[illegible] as is common
to [illegible] with him
[illegible] I shall consider any services
rendered to this Gentleman as a great obligation
particularly conferred on me — Should an
other [illegible] offer of [illegible] his services a letter
may be sent to him at the [illegible] as
to me. Edw Livingston

Mr Livingston in favor
of Mr Hume

1821?

To His Excellency Andrew Jackson Governor in & for the Territory of the Floridas

We the undersigned having been acquainted with Mr. David Wright for several Years believe him to be a thorough, faithful and Enterprising man, and also that he has hitherto been recommended to Col. Wm. King and was appointed by that Gentleman to the Office of Branch Pilot for the Port of Pensacola & we believe he filled it with Credit to himself & to the public benefit: beg leave to recommend him to your Excellency as a person who will do justice to that Department

Danl. F. Patterson

Louis Colvis

Ths. L. Cunningham

Jas. B. Many

Edw. Livingston

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H.E. Major Genl. Andrew Jackson

Governor of the Floridas

Present.

Wright's recom-

mendation for

Brack Pike

1821?

Presuming it will come within the Province of the Governor of the Floridas to take cognizance of subjects connected with the Internal Port regulations of Pensacola we whose Names are signed beg leave to recommend to your consideration Luther Lincoln as a Pilot of the Port of Pensacola

We need only say to you that Capt Lincoln has been Master of Vessels and engaged in his profession for Thirty ... That his Integrity & capacity are unquestioned and to other claims to add that of having been an early and Faithfull Soldier of the Revolution

To patronise claims like these will ne

11225

Room will give you Pleasure if it can be done consistantly with your Views of Public Intrests.

A. L. Duncan.

To His Excellency
Genl. A Jackson
Governor of the Floridas

W. Hood

Nath. Cox

Jos. S. Johnston

Jos. H. Hawkins

Moses Cox

Alex. A. White

Harvey Elkins

[illegible]

Jn. B. [illegible]

David C Ker

James [illegible]

His Excellency
Genl A Jackson

Strong recommendation
in favor of Luther
[illegible] of Dix
Boston

1821

To be noted that the artillery with the exception of two mortars one howitzer & two brass 24s one worth nothing

Major Fanning's letter to be forwarded —

The necessity for commissioners to adjudicate land claims, should be appointed, and great care ought to be had in their selection, that they be men of good character, as there are many antedated claims, one of great magnitude &c.

My letter to Callava — my letter to him of the 17th of June to be noted — "agreable to the instructions given to Colo. Call, & which he had communicated to him, and which were for the subject of differences to be adjusted by our respective Governments." & my letter of the [illegible] July — & his reply 23. & correspondence the latter part of his letter, my letter of the 2[illegible] [illegible]

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1821

Articles of Agreement —
Genl Jackson &
Col Callava

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I have no doubt you will have seen in the orleans paper, a publication
under the signature of Callava relative to his imprisonment for
a contempt in witholding papers belonging to, and evidence of
Individual right of property - there never was a more outrageous
conduct, than this, a more daring attempt to rob Individuals
of their rights, first by secrete stealth, second when discove-
red, by an assumption of official priviledges, that did not
exist - and claiming the powers and prerogative
of a commissioner that had ceased, on his delivery
of the country, and at which period, under the
treaty he ought to have withdrawn himself from
this country with his troops - instead of this with-
out any official duties to perform, without any
permission he remains, and when papers that he
ought to have handed over with others belonging
to the office of the alcade, and on which he had made
a decree in favour of the heirs of Vidal, these papers
with others are taken from the office of the alcalde
placed secretely in to the possession of Domingo
Sousa to be taken out of the country to the Havana
no, when discovered, and demanded in due form
of law from Domingo Sousa, Callava directs them
to be secretely conveyed & delivered to his steward -
they being traced to his house in the possession
of his steward legally demanded, he then assumes
the right of embassadorial powers, and as such
even private property thus illicitly taken &
belonging to Individuals are claimed to be sacred
in his possession, this was an assumption of power
to rob individuals of their property under official
pretexts, that my ideas of law & Justice was a stran-
ger to, and of course I viewed him altogether
in the light of a private Individual, and treated
him as such, & would have treated the most humble
individual, charged with a similar crime - you will
receive herewith a statement, which may be relied
on as true; which only proves what is well known
here, that Callavas statement is a tissue of falshood -
and that he has violated truth, misstated facts &
has wickedly perjured himself.
in some circumstan

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It will appear strange to the Government, that Judge Fromentine has been an active agent, in behalf of Collava in aiding him in the first place, at the solicitations of John Innerarity, who was the only individual here interested in secreting and destroy:ing the papers, to accomplish that object, by the attempt he made to liberate him by habeas cor:pus — secondly by taking the certificats or affidavi[ts] of several individuals, at Collavas solicitations, withou[t] notifying me thereof — These papers are requested from the publisher at Orleans, and if obtained the individuals will be exposed, and the falsehood of the statement refuted —

Callavas case

Memoranda

General Andrew Jackson. Nashville.

Department of State
Washington 1. January 1822.

Sir,

I have had the honour of receiving your letter of the 22d of November with its enclosures.

Translations are now transmitted to you by direction of the President of the United States of two letters received from the Minister of Spain, the definitive answer to which will be deferred, until I shall have the opportunity of receiving your reply to this letter, with any remarks which you may think proper to make on the letters of the Minister – You will observe that in that relating to the seizure of the papers at St. Augustine, he dwells with much earnestness on the agreement which had been made between Col. Butler and the late Governor Coppinger concerning those papers – If that agreement was known to you at the time when you issued the order for demanding and seizing the papers, will you have the goodness to state the particular grounds on which you judged it necessary to resort to compulsory measures for obtaining possession of them.

I have the honour to be, with great respect, Sir,
your very humble and Obed.t Serv.t

John Quincy Adams

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Secretary of State
to
Govr. Jackson
1st Jany 1822

Enclosing letters of Spanish minister and asking explanations.

Secretary of State
to
Gov. Jackson
1st. Jany. 1822.

Washington

My Dr. Sir, Jany. 7th. 1822.

The President will to day communicate to Congress every thing in relation to the Florida transactions. It was the intention of your friends at first to prevent the investigation, as it would consume much time and no good could result from it, and much unpleasant feeling would be produced by it. But upon mature reflection it was conceived best to permit the call upon the President for information to pass, as by opposing it your enemies would hold out the idea, that those friendly to you, were afraid to meet the investigation, and that there were some things which could not be justified. I was consulted upon the subject by many of your friends, and gave it as my decided opinion that they ought not to oppose the call for information, as by doing so those unfriendly to you would be harping upon the subject the whole winter and that as so much had already been said upon the subject, that it was due to you to have

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all the facts placed before the public. This was also the opinion of Mr. Adams & Baldwin. The subject will now undergo a thorough investigation and will terminate in such a way as cannot fail to be completely satisfactory to you, as your conduct will be approbated by more than two third of the House and among those all the men of talents & standing. as to such men as Whitman Cock & Williams, if any act of mine should be approved by them, I should immediately consider that I had acted incorrectly - they are perfectly contemptible.

The Secy. of war after consulting with me has determined to accept the resignation of Col: Butler he will receive his pay as Col: until [illegible] accepts He says that by accepting it now, the President will be enabled more certainly to give him a civil appointment. The opposition made by the Senators & Rep.s from Miss: & La. will prevent his receiving the appointment

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of Surveyor Genl. in the place of Freeman. He can get the appointment of Surveyor in Florida, a Land Office or Commissioner for settling land claims: either of those appointments I consider great-ly preferable to holding the appointment of Lt. Col. under the circumstances under which he was placed. The appointment of Surveyor Genl. for Florida I think is preferable, and shall therefore make application for him unless I hear from him on the subject before the appointment is made.

Calhoun is gaining ground rapidly. Crawford must sink. The paper enclosed contains Cookes resolutions, & remarks in relation to the Land Offices. with my respects to Mrs. Jackson

I remain with sincere
regard yr. friend &c.
J. G. Bronaugh

Major Genl. Jackson

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Genl. A. Jackson

Nashville

Ten.

J. C. Bronaugh, to Genl.
Jackson - dated 7th Jany
1822

Pensacola 7th ~~December~~ January 1822

My dear General.

I do myself the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 17th. November of the 30th Novr. and of the 6th. December.

Your approval of the course I have pursued affords me the highest gratification, and I take this occasion to express my sincere thanks for the friendly interest you have taken in my behalf with the General Government. Having now removed my family to this Country at great expense, to be disappointed in a continuation of the confidence & friendship of the administration would be a very serious injury to me — I am well aware that I have enemies at Washington, and have but little reliance on the present representation from Georgia; but I confidently rely on the weight of your recommendation to counterbalance these disadvantages —

The notice of Florida affairs in the Presidents Message, I am sorry to say does not come up to our expectations. The idea of placing Fromentin in competition with you, in any way, is far from flattering; and the ambiguity of expression respecting the different powers, is only matched by the manner in which the compliment to you is introduced which is very far from being happy. This part of the message is really not what I expected, and I did not read it without feeling indignation, particularly as it did not correspond with the letter to

11241

Fromentin from the Secretary of State. Fromentin is about to leave this place; some say he is going to Washington ostensibly as the bearer of a memorial of the Spanish inhabitants against the annexation to Alabama, and that a purse has been made up to bear his expenses.

A few days ago two of the Spanish Officers, Col: Marcos de Villiers, generally called Col. Coulon, and Arnaldo Guilemard, arrived here in a vessel from Havanna. It was at first intimated to me that they had resigned their commissions in the Spanish Service, but when arrested by my order and brought before me, they declared they had come with the intention of asking permission to attend in person to the settlement of their private affairs, and the removal of their families; they solemnly declared they had not returned in defiance of the Proclamation, which they had promptly obeyed, and that they are ready to submit themselves to any order which should be taken in their case. For the present I ordered them into confinement, but the Calaboze being in no condition to receive them, for, excepting the Officers room it has no fire place, and as Coulon is a very old man, and his wife at this time extremely ill, I thought it best to confine them in their own houses. The situation of old Coulon was such that it would have been cruel to confine him in the dungeon with common malefactors, and I could not with propriety make a distinction with

respect to Guilemard. They then presented the enclosed memorial, in which they throw themselves on the mercy of the Government. After these concessions, and the humble manner in which they sue to be permitted to remain, I was well convinced that you would have granted them the indulgence they prayed for. But under my instructions, although, a state of things was presented by the returning sense of propriety on the part of these people, different from what is contemplated in those instructions, yet I did not consider myself authorized to go any further than to continue them in the same confinement until further orders, I was well convinced that while on the one hand, you were determined to cause the Government provisionally established over these Provinces, to be respected, by every one living under it, and as far as you were concerned to cause the stipulation of the Treaty to be enforced, yet, I also knew, from the magnanimity of your disposition, that you would instantly relent, on the first manifestation of a proper respect to the Government and submission to its determination. This cause, however, was not adopted by me until after consultation with Col^s. Fenwick & Clinch, Major Jinkins and Judge Brackenridge, who all concurred in the opinion that this was, under all the circumstances, the most proper.

The Sixty days in the case of Innerarity having expired, application was made for execution

11242

as nothing had been offered by him in the mean time or any claims put in by creditors. He had got the papers on his receipt as had been customary & when called upon, I found he was disposed to try his old tricks, on which I had a notice served on him by the Sheriff to shew cause at Eleven o'clock this day why an attachment should not issue. I had determined to commit him instantly if the papers were not then produced, and to keep him in prison until they should be forthcoming. He took the hint and left them with Mr Connor last night. A long memorial by Mr. Acre was presented praying a review of the whole proceedings; but I shall pay no attention to it, and will now proceed forthwith to compel the payment of the money.

I learn from St Augustine that the "splendid talk" alluded to in my last, has entirely failed, from the unaccountable and singular circumstance of their being no Indians to listen to it, as none attended on the occasion, although a considerable concourse of whites who had assembled in the "beautiful plains of A-la-chu-a", waited impatiently several days for their arrival.

Present me kindly to Mrs Jackson, Miss Hays, & my much valued friend Captn. Easter.

I am my dear General, your unalterable friend & grateful servant

Geo Walton

N. B. Besides the documents in the case of the Spanish Officers - you will please find enclosed one private letter.

Jany 7 – 1822

Col. George Walton

Letter of the 7th Jany

1822 – to be filed

having been answer-

-ed, and an extract

forwarded to the

Sec. of State with

the Judicial proceedings

in the case of Col.

Coulon, and Guilie-

-mond two Spanish

officers –

11555

Treasury Depart
2nd Aud. office
Jan. 12th 1822

Sir

The sum of $691.73, refunded by you to the Treasurer of the United States for Genl. Andrew Jackson, has been placed to his credit on the books of this office, opposed to a like sum with which he stood charged, and his account finally closed, of which he has been informed.

With great respect
Yr. obed. Servt.

Wm. Lee

Dr. James C. Bronaugh

11245

Jany 12th 1822
Wm Lee to Dr Bronaugh

forwarded to Genl
Jackson by Dr B.
30th Jany 1822

Doctor James C. Bronaugh
Late Asst Surgn General

Treasury Depart
2d Aud[r]s Office

Treasury Depart.
2d. Aud. Office

Doctor James C. Bronaugh
late Asst Surgn General

Jany — 12th 1822
Wm Lee to Dr Monro[illegible]

forwarded to Genl
Jackson — by Dr B.
30th Jany — 1822

Treasury depart
2nd Aud. Office
Jan. 12th 1822

Sir

Dr. James C. Bronaugh having presented to the treasurer of the United States, on your account Drs. 691.73, that sum has been placed to your credit, opposed to a like amount improperly paid you by the late Paymr. Robert Searcy; and I have now the honor to inform you, that your accounts stand closed on the Books of this office.

With great respect
Yr. obedt. Servt.

Wm. Lee

Maj. Genl. Andw. Jackson
Nashville, Ty

11247

Treasury Depart
FREE
2d. Aud. Office
Wm Lee

WASHINGTON CITY. JAN 12

Major Genl Andrew Jackson

Nashville

Tenn:

11248

Treasury Depart
FREE
2d. Audr. Office
Wm Lee

WASH CITY
JAN 13

Major Genl Andrew Jackson

Nashville

Tenn:

Wm Lee ...
Genl Jackson ...
his account on his
books ... closed
... 12th 182[illegible]
N

Wood Lawn (Wn. County
January 19th: 1822.

Dr. Genl.

I have received your note of this morning and herewith enclose you several extracts relating to the Archives in St. Augustine between Gov: Coppinger and myself also an extract to Capt: Jno. R. Bell on the same subject and finally my letter to him of July 11th: 1821 relating to the turning over the Government to him –

I left Pensacola without getting a copy of my report to you made on the 8th of August last but I am persuaded it is copied in your book, any to which you can refer – I have copies of all my correspondence with Coppinger, and his original letters in Spanish any if you wish I can take them down tomorrow –

I feel better to day but still not well.

Yrs affectionately

Robert Butler

Maj. Genl. Jackson.

11249

Col. R. Butler

To

General Jackson with inclosure.

Jan 19th 1822.

As to archives of Florida and Acting Gov. in Gen. J's absence.

Nashville Jany 19th 1822 1822

Genl. Jackson

D Sir

Your letter of this date is recd. & agreeable to your request have delivered to your servant the two Trunks & also the balance of your goods the one remain in store untill it suits your convenience to remove them & should you prefer sending up by water we will attend to shipping them

the bill of charges on your goods from Orleans to Trinity pr. bill ans amts. to $.281 35

The freight from Trinity to this place amts to — 75 50

Kentucky money — $356 85

purchased at a discd. of 25 pr. c — 89.21

$267.64

Our Charges by Drayage & Storage — 5.63

The amt. Charges on Goods — $.273.27

The Sum of Two Hundred and Eighty one Dollars 35cts we paid to Messrs. Berthoud Boggs & Co of Trinity & the 75$ 50cts to the Boats men who brot the goods from

11251

Twenty to this place. ~~which~~ you have refered
to us when convenient. Say the Balance $273.27
we are not in possession of the
Original Bill Lading but believe the bill
from Twenty to this place which includes
Only Twelve Packages.
we will not ~~[illegible]~~
be able to ascertain which packages belong
to Mr. Craig as they are marked in one
way - unless Mr. C. can point out her
packages.

Respectfully
Your Obt Servt
L. P. Moore

Jel B. Woods letter
and amount of
freight of my fur-
niture from
orleans $273.27.
for which a check
was drawn on
the branch Bank
of the State of Tennessee
Nashville, 22d July
1822 for $273.27
in full of freight
to Nashville

Genl Andrew Jackson
At his Residence
Charles } Davidson Cty

11252

Andrew Jackson Esquire

Nashville - Tennessee

Department of State

Washington Jany 25. 1822.

Sir.

A Statement of your account as it had been adjusted was forwarded to you from the Department by the last mail, but through inadvertence it went without the signature of the Secretary — your Salary according to that Statement was calculated to the first instead of the 31 of December, the day on which the President accepted of your Resignation — I now have the pleasure to inform you by direction of the Secretary that the balance in your hands

will

11253-4

will accordingly be reduced to $5735.32 which sum you will please have placed to the credit of the Treasury of the United States at the Branch of their Bank at New Orleans.

I have the honour to be great Respect, Sir, your very humble and ob. Servant.

Fontaine Maury Agt.

1821		
Dec 1	To Balance per account	$6.156.51
31	By 31 days additional salary	421.19
	Balance	$5.735.32

E. Excepted

Fontaine Maury Agt

Jany 28th 1822

Fontaine Maury

Statement &

settlement of

Genl J. accounts

Department of State

J. Q. Adams

FREE

Andrew Jackson Esquire

Nashville

Tennessee

11255

11255

Department of State

J. Q. Adams

FREE

Andrew Jackson Esquire

Nashville

Tennessee.

Aug 08 Rec
Fontaine Maury
Statement of
settlement of
his accounts

Pensacola 28th. January 1822.

Gov.r Andrew Jackson

dear Sir/

It was my intention to have made copies of Mr. Acre's Opinion & Mr. Myer's Bill of Review in the case of Innerarity, to send you by this mail, but my occupations prevented me copying more than the Decree & Letter.

I will attend to it this week & send them by the next mail, believing that a perusal of them would be satisfactory to you -

with best respects to Mrs. J. & Miss H. and the Gent.n of your family - and best wishes for your health & happiness - I am dear General

Yr. Obliged friend & Servt.

John Coppinger Connor.

11256

Washington
30th. Jany. 1822.

My Dr. Sir,

I have this moment had the pleasure of receiving your favor of the 11th. Inst. All your accounts have been finally closed as you have been advised by my previous letters and you do not owe either the Pay Department Quartermasters Department or Indian Department one cent, as appears from Mr. Hagners letter which you have recd. informing you that your accounts in his Office has been finally closed and a ballance in your favor of $ 714 $\frac{66}{100}$ paid over to me. Enclosed you have a copy of Mr. Lees letter to you, of the 11th. August 1821. stating "that acknowledgement which D. E. Burch forwarded to his Office of having recd. from you the sum of $ 3.958. 93 has enabled him to close your accounts under the appropriation for negotiating treaties with the Indians in the State of Mississippi" and Mr. Lees letter to me

1257

of the 12th Jany. 1822. acknowledging that the sum of $691.73 refunded by me for you to the Treasurer has enabled him finally to close your account in his Office. This finally closes every thing in that Department. Every cent has been paid which they claimed, and you have now in my hands a balance of $22.88. The Secy. of War will reconsider your charge for transportation to and from the Choctaw Treaty, which was not allowed in the settlement of your account in Mr. Hagners Office, and if he should decide in your favor I will receive it. No blame can be attached to the Secty of War for the amount which Major Phillips was directed to stop from our pay, having been charged to his personal account. It was done by Mr. Lee without consulting him, and was by him ordered, the instant the fact was reported, to be taken from

his account & charged as before.

You were advised in my letter on Sunday enclosing one from the Department of State that your accounts had been settled in that Department and that there was a balance of $5.735..32 remaining in your hands. Upon evidence being furnished by you of having deposited that amount in the Branch Bank of the U. States at New Orleans to the credit of the Treasurer, that transaction will be finally closed.

You will see from the Newspaper enclosed that the President has communicated every thing in relation to the transactions in Florida and that they have by the House been ordered to be printed — They will form a large octavo volume. The instant I can procure a copy I will forward it to you.

11258

A writer in a Charleston paper makes the following handsome classical allusion after speaking of the call of the House for information on this subject

"Thus then, has the course been fairly cleared "for testing our hero. He has endured hotter work "than the war of words; and he will pass as vic-"toriously out of the conflict as he has trium-"phantly through the ranks of the enemies of his "country. If not invisible as Homer wished, yet "invulnerable —

"By Pallas guarded thro the dreadful field;
"Their idle weapons turn their points away,
"And words around him innocently play."

The Secy. of the Treasury has not yet made his report in obedience to the call of the House in rela-tion to the examination of Land Offices & the depo-sit of public money &c. in local Banks. Cook is determined to push the thing — he is in rough hands and I have no doubt he will exhaust the

Honble. W. H. Crawford in his true colors to the american people — he deserves great credit for the manly stand which he has taken in this busi=ness. There is another subject in relation to the Honble. Secy. which is just begining to make a noise here. report says that he appointed his friend Laycock who had a large contract on the Cumberland Road, a commissioner to in=spect & receive said road — the facts will be brought to light shortly, when they shall be communicated to you. I think it will be well to have Cooks resolutions published im=mediately in the Whig with some remarks on the subject. He was attacked most violently in debate by Crawfords friends & sustained himself most ably. With my respects to Mrs. Jackson & all friends I remain yours sincerely

J. C. Bronaugh

Genl. A. Jackson.

11259

Major Genl. Andrew Jackson

Nashville

Ten:

J. C. Bronaugh
30th Jany 1822

Nashville Jany. 31 1822

Genl. Andw. Jackson

D. Sir

it appears that the original bill lading is filed up with 13 packages & the margin of the bill only with 12 packages — Mr. Briggs who recd. the furniture at Trinity & forwd. to this place is now in Town & says that 12 packages was all that he received for the St. Point Covering

we have by this days mail Written to Mr. Curry & Scallan of New Orleans requesting them to inform us whether the shipt. 12 or 13 packages & if 13 packages was shipt we will make Mess. Berthoud Briggs & Co. of Trinity account for the package missing as it cannot be found in this place

Your Obt. Servants

Jos. & Ro. Woods

11261

[illegible] Jackson

22.000
2200
4/198.00
350/49.50 (14
6
84 —
1450
1400
.50
168 218
5112
13
15150
15350
940
660
1650
1750
13
5250
1750
22750
1700
13
5100
1700
221.00
650
227.50
552.40
780.50
350
12
4260
13
12780
4260

1822
[illegible] Edwards
Merchants

Jany 3d 1822

My Dr Genl

The solicitude Judge Overton evinces for the Completion of his Map will Compell me to defer my visit to you until the latter moment - I will not depart without Coming to see you - On Makeing my final arrangements I find I shall be under the necessity of availing myself of your frequent offer to assist me in effecting my intended journey - Capt. Call has written to me more than once to draw on him for any money I might want but I have declined with you I will use no ceremony, if you can loan me 250$ until I reach Mobile I can Command it from my Brother in law at Cahawba and will remit it - Mr. Overton who

will return in the morning will bring me your answer, I do not wish it Genl. if it will in the least incommode your arrangements as I have no doubt I can arrange it here — I have chosen to make the application to you on account of your frequent request to do so —

A letter from Gadsden to day says Mr Calhoun Northern friends have brought him forward — Mr Crawford friends are active, Mr Adams luke warm, but the the friends of both the latter Gentlemen dispairing —

Remember me to Mrs Jackson

Farewell for the present

your friend

Ro. J. Easter

11263

P.S. if Mr Overton should not come down I will be under obligation if you will answer this note by one or two oclock tomorrow my time is short — I will be up to morrow night — Y^s truly — E

11263

Genl Jackson
Hermitage

Captt Easter's letter, requesting a loan of $250 one hundred sent him by Mr Saml Overton inclosed in a note with permission to draw for $150 more February 2d. 1822 — a draft for $150 drawn & paid, one filed within —
A. J.

Pensacola 2d Feby 1822

My Dear Madam

I do myself the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of, and thank you for your friendly letter of the 16th Ult, which has been read with infinite satisfaction. For the kind interest you have express for my prosperity and happiness, I can only tender you my grateful acknowl=edgements. I congratulate you on your returne to the Hermitage, where I hope you may long enjoy every happiness which this life can afford.

I have just returned from New Orleans whether I went for the benefit of my health which is greatly improved by my voyage, and I am now settled down in my Office to pursue my profession with new life and vigour

11264

This is a delightful place for Study, as it offers no inducement to play the truant. Tell the Girls I shall use every exertion to make myself a clever fellow, and in the course of a year or two they may look out for a dashing Floridian, as I shall by that time begin to look out for a wife, and I have a strong partiality for the Ladies of the Western Country. Do you think any of them would be willing to emigrate? I fear you have given them such a hideous description of the white sands of this Country, and of its unfashionable inhabitants that they will be unwilling to venture.

I wish my dear Madam it were in my power to accept your kind invitation to the Hermitage I assure you nothing could afford me greater happiness. but I am

th

M

1126

am now embarked on the Stormy waves of life, without the aid of Pilot or Compass and without care and attention I can never arrive at the Port of fame or fortune, and both are acquisitions greatly to be desired. I must therefore remain at my post, with a promise that my first visit shall be paid to my friends at the Hermitage

Though an inhabitant of Pensacola, I can tell you but little of your acquaintance in this place as I rarely visit any one. Majr Bowie's Family has not yet returned, and our society is little larger or better than it was when you left us. Mr Shields's Family and the rest of your acquaintances are all in good health which is the greatest blessing our City can boast of at present.

Give my best love to Miss Narcissa and tell her that her beaux frequently enquire after her, poor devoted fellows. Oh! how I pity them, they have scarcely yet recovered from the gloom which her departure occasioned.

To the other Ladies please present me respectfully to the General and Andrew I have already written, kiss the two little Andrews for me and tell my Son, little Hutchings, I have received his letter which I will answer in a few days.

Adieu My Dear Madam and believe me I shall ever feel the deepest interest in the health and happiness of yourself and family

your sincere friend

R K Call

Mrs R Jackson

11265

2 February 1822
R. K. Call

PENSACOLA, FL.
Feb 8

25

Mrs Rachel Jackson
Nashville
Tennessee

Feb. 2nd 1822

Mrs Elizabeth Donelson delivered into my Ginn heretofore five Thousand Eight hundred and Eighty three pounds of seed cotton - for which I was to give her three dollars pr hundred pounds - which is one hundred and seventy six dollars fifty cents. February 2d. 1822

Andrew Jackson

Recd of Andrew Jackson the above sum of one hundred seventy six dollars fifty cents in full of the above cotton. this 2d day of Feby 1822 —

Elizabeth Donelson —

11266

Recpt for Mrs
Donelson to
sign – when the
Inclosed money
is handed to her

Mrs Donelson
Recpt Febry 2d
1822 – for $1765
in full for her
Cotton delivered

Elizabeth Donelson signature
the mother of Mrs. Rachel Jackson

Pensacola 3c February 1822.

General Andrew Jackson

dear Sir.

Enclosed you will find correct copies of Mr. Acre's Opinion and Myers' Bill of Review, in the case of Vidal's Heirs vs John Innerarity, as promised to you in my note by last mail.

In compliance with the decree, I issued execution against Mr. I. on Tuesday last - he took as many shapes as a Proteus - feigned illness, talked of being taken by surprize, promised to pay, then refused, plead poverty, the distress of the times, the impracticability of raising the amount in Pensacola, the situation in which his numerous and helpless family would be placed if the execution proceeded, and sundry other excuses, and lastly, to excite feeling and sympathy among the Spaniards, he suffered the Sheriff to levy on and take away his Negroes and all his furniture which is advertised for sale.

Nothing new here - It is said that Judge Fromentin will open his Court tomorrow - I understand he still contends that all the judicial powers are in him - poor man! he is to be pitied -

My best respects to Mrs. Jackson & Miss Hays & the Gentlemen of Your family - Accept for yourself My dear Sir - My most sincere good wishes for your health & happiness.

Yr. grateful Servt

John Coppinger Connor

11267

His Excellency

Andrew Jackson

Nashville

Tennessee

John Coppinger
3d Feby 1822
Execution vs [illegible] — Judge
Fromentin

Feb-3rd 1822

Heirs of Vidal vs. John Innerarity } Supreme Executive Court of West Florida.

To His Excellency, George Walton Governor &c. &c. &c.

The Petition of John Innerarity by his Attorney Samuel Myers, humbly represents:

That Your Petitioner conceiving himself greatly aggrieved by the operation of a decree of Your Honorable Court passed the eighth day of October of the present year Eighteen hundred and twenty one in the case aforesaid, whereby Your Petitioner was adjudged to pay into the hands of the Honorable the Alcalde, the sum of One Thousand and twenty seven dollars and nineteen cents, and whereas your orator is utterly without remedy therein except from the interference of Your Honorable Court, from which, under the existing judicial system of this Province there is no Appeal, humbly prays that for and in consideration of the reasons and causes hereinafter shewn, as well as for those contained in an opinion on the case aforesaid, and hereunto annexed, to which your Orator particularly refers, as containing a

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luminous exposition of the exceptions on which he wishes to rely, and which he prays may be taken as a part of this Bill, Your Honorable Court will be pleased to make an Order to the Clerk to stay execution in the case aforesaid, granting a Review thereof at such time, there being no regular and separate terms, as Your Honorable Court may think proper to appoint for the purpose, with permission to be then heard by Counsel. Your Orator with difficulty conceives that it can be necessary to adduce reasons in support of the right of your Hon. Court to grant, and of the justice and expediency of granting, the relief he prays, in addition to those already shewn upon this point in the opinion aforesaid, as well as upon all the other points which it embraces, but he will still proceed to support them with a few remarks. Your Orator presumes it will be fundamentally admitted, that the end of all Judicial proceedings in the administration of substantial justice, to which the most cautious and complete enquiry can alone contribute, even after which the abstruse and metaphysical nature of civil rights and social transactions, the difficulty and oftentimes eventual insufficiency of testimony, and fallibility of human judgement, will render

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revisions and re-examinations necessary to the end proposed. Accordingly such has been the aim and rule of conduct of the Jurisprudence of all Countries. At Common Law the narrow and technical principles of whose proceedings, admitted not of such re-examinations, Courts of Error and appeal existed, and on it's appearing in the course of practice that such Courts from their Constitution could alone review the matter of Law contained in the Record & not the evidence; the inconveni-ence was so sensibly perceived that the system of new trials was introduced, the benefit of which has never since been re-fused for reasonable cause, and which has ever been considered one of the greatest triumphs and improvements of that Code. But in the Chancery Courts of English Jurisprudence which were originally admitted as a measure necessary to correct the insufficiency of the pre existing system, those Courts which derive their existence from the same common source as those of Spain, to wit the Civil law, by the rules of which Your Hon: Court is governed, and which proceeds in a manner as nearly consonant as circumstances will admit, they, it is distinctly settled, contain their records in their own

11269

-breast, or in other words possess a revising faculty, a power, which, contrasted with the ancient system, has been by lawyers denominated extraordinary, by which they will at any time listen to the means and pursue the measures which Equity may require - If error is alleged in a Decree before it be enrolled, a Bill of re-hearing is allowed, and if at any time after, of Review, and this in most of the Countries wherein this system obtains even without cause shewn, but simply on a Certificate of, in some parts, one, and in others two, members of the Bar, that the decree or other proceeding is er-roneous or defective; but to crown all; to exhibit to view the extraordinary functions of this Court, a genuine offspring of the Courts of Civil Law and literal Cousin german of those of Spain; to render manifest the immovable persever-ance with which they pursued the purposes of Justice, an au-thority was assumed, and after a memorable struggle, final-ly established of controuling by the process of injunction the proceedings at Common Law - Such mutatis mutandis and with some circumstancial variance of forms, is the mode of proceeding in the Spanish Courts whose ear is ever open to the petition of the oppressed, however they may be

2

be aggrieved, and whose hand is never withheld from their relief, and such is the practice which has been distinctly settled and pursued by this very Court in this very case — Your Orator therefore, who has herein been unavoidably impelled to become somewhat argumentative and minute, though avoiding to be prolix, concludes that Your Hon: Court will not refuse him a Review of the case aforesaid, particularly if he can shew, as there will be no difficulty in shewing, that the purposes of Law and Equity will be thereby promoted.

The first circumstance which cannot fail to strike your Hon. Court in casting your eyes upon those proceedings is, that the decree aforesaid after recognizing and adopting the several reports of Auditors, corresponding with the Commissioners in Chancery of American Jurisprudence, and more particularly the last dated the 6th of October 1821. all of which declare the estate to be insolvent, or in other words insufficient for the payment of the Creditors, proceeds to adjudge the payment of a certain sum, the sum which your orator is required to pay into the hands of the Alcalde, to the legatees, a proceeding which is contrary to all previous law — law so well founded in equity

11270

and good morals as to be among the best which are likely to be selected, for undoubtedly a man must pay his debts before he can make donations, or in other words he must be just before he is generous – The decree indeed proceeds to provide which is a perfect recognition of the principle aforesaid, that advertisement shall be made for claims against the estate, before the payment to the legatees, which if preferred, are to be proved before they are admitted, but this is to require proof of that which is already fully proved by the best of proof in such cases, to wit, the admission of the Auditors, which is the certificate of the Auditors, which is the decree and record of the Court, after which solemn and unimpeachable authority, the claim is entirely beyond the reach of the confiscation or alien-ation of any Court, but must remain to the Creditor and his heirs forever – If the estate was insolvent, it cannot since have become solvent, for no further assets have since been alleged to be collected, and if it be insolvent, there can proceed from it no legacies. But truly there are no remaining creditors against the Estate, none have appeared, and none can appear, because their claims have been satisfied by the very funds which your Orator is now required to pay a

second time to the Alcalde for the legatees.

The amount which your Hon. Court has adjudged to be paid by your Orator as aforesaid is $1027.19 opposed to which your Orator claims the amount of the dividends of Eslava and Le Blanc amounting to $641.06, the interest which is charged thereon from the 20th of November 1810 to the 8th of October 1821, being $344.18 and the fee paid by the Sheriff to counsel in New Orleans $200 making $1185.24. If these items of offset can be established legally, and that they can be so, Your Orator is advised there can be no room for doubt, then the Estate is still indebted to your Orator in the sum of $158.05 being the amount remaining due to your Orator upon a note of the deceased for the sum of $453.25 of money lent accorded by the Auditors, and by the Court.

After the Executor de Armas refused or omitted to give security according to the Order of the Court, the funds of the Estate were deposited in the hands of your orator for the payment of the devisees the amounts of their respective dividends. Your Orator as appears by the proceedings and by the evidence, had long mutual, running mercantile accounts with the two Gentlemen Eslava and Le Blanc, through the medium of which the payments to them were made, and the question

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now made therein which the Auditors doubtingly submitted to the Court is, whether those payments were made, or whether the payment thereof is legally proved.

Your Orator humbly alleges that there is legal evidence of this fact. He refers to the opinion annexed to prove that Mercantile Books regularly kept, as these have been allowed to be, are evidence in all Courts even in those the most stern and rigid in technical formality, and they are so, because oftentimes and frequently from the unalterable nature of mercantile transactions they are the best if not the only evidence of which such cases admit. Evidence of this character is never rejected, it is received under the authority of a settled maxim, because to reject the best evidence which the nature of the case admits, would fully amount to a denial of Justice, and if any supplementary evidence were necessary that the payments had been made, a consideration itself entitled to very considerable weight in a Court of Equity, it would be found in this that during the long series of years since the payments in question, no new claim has ever been preferred for the amounts by either of the parties which they might have recovered, if not already recovered, by the summary process of an Order of Court, nor has the alleged

order of Court to pay the money into Court ever been carried into execution in any manner whatever, for the obvious reason the cause to the contrary, being the payment to the devisees, was shewn. And it is humbly presumed that these and other strong circumstances in the case of proof and implication are conclusive of the fact. If the payments were made or credits given in account which placed the devisees in the enjoyment of the full benefits thereof, or, for the plain and conclusive reasons contained in the opinion aforesaid, no positive refusal to make them, which could not have been in this case inasmuch as it is vain, if not impossible to refuse compliance with an Order of Court had taken place; then no interest is due, none can be decreed, and the two items of the dividends, and the interest, which compose so large a proportion of the amount decreed against your Orator, fall together to the ground.

Here then remains but the solitary charge of the amount, being $200 which is allowed on all hands to have been paid to Counsel in New Orleans, not by your Orator nor any agent of his, but by the Sheriff under an Order of Court; and the first question arising thereon is this, whether the Courts of a foreign Country are entitled to any respect and whether we are bound

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to take cognizance of their decrees - The affirmative of this proposition has been distinctly ruled and received, and acted on by the most respectable tribunals in this and in all Countries except in a few solitary and eccentrical instances in France, a fact which your Orator is at all times ready to establish by authorities - But Your Orator apprehends that the point thus made in the present case is much stronger and more clear in favor of your Orator, for the Court of New Orleans is not in relation to Your Honorable Court a foreign tribunal, whatever it may have been anterior to the cession of this Province to the United States, but a Court of the same common Country, whose acts are obligatory upon Your Honorable Court by an express provision of the Constitution - And your Orator further suggests that the Court from which the order emanated is governed by the same rules of Jurisprudence as Your Hon. Court, between which therefore some congeniality exists, and whatever may be the custom generally in the Courts of the United States in relation to the fees of the Plaintiff's counsel, nothing can be more reasonable and just, than to include that item also, in the Costs incurred by compelling delinquent debtors to the performance of Justice —

For these, among many other reasons, Your Orator humbly prays that Your Honorable Court will grant a Review as aforesaid, and Your Orator as in duty bound will ever pray &c. —

(Signed) Samuel Myers

Att y. for Defendant.

A True Copy from the original on Record in my Office.

John Coppinger Connor

Clerk of the Executive Court of West Florida.

11273

Heirs of Vidal
vs
John Innerarity

Bill of Revivor

Pensacola February 4th 1822

Dear General/

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 5th and 16th of January. I return you my sincere thanks for the friendly part you have taken in my favor. Since the arrival of my family I have been compelled to incur great expense, unavoidably attendant on my situation; an additional allowance I think but reasonable, and I flatter myself that your recommendation will be attended to.

At present every thing is quiet here, there is nothing to make a stir, excepting the affair of Innerarity. In my last I informed you of the application to reverse your decree, and of his being in the hands of the Sheriff. Bradford and his Deputy Mr. Kennedy went to his house, and on his refusal to pay the debt, seized upon his servants, and household furniture, and carried them to places of security. When they addressed themselves to Innerarity, he affected to be very sick, he said he had taken medicine and was just going to puke "I shall puke now" said he, at the same time wretching as if he was actually going to do so. This climax of eloquence did not deter the Sheriffs, who proceeded to discharge their duty, leaving

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Mr. Innerarity to puke, or do whatever else he might think proper — The poor man ran about the town, complaining to all he met of the cruel and tyrannical proceeding," and endeavouring to excite sympathy, but took no step to pay the money. But it is so well known that this is all design; and that he could pay ten times the amount in one hour if he thought proper, that he only succeeded in exciting the sympathy of ridicule, at least among the Americans. — There were little groups of Spaniards who pow-wowed with him, (to use an Indian phrase) but did nothing more. He presented two very humble petitions to me, one by Mr. Myers, and the other by Lakin praying for sixty days longer, but they were entirely disregarded by me. There is no doubt that he has his object in all this — He will claim of the Spanish Govt. (or perhaps of the House of Forbes &Co.) to the amount of some ten or twenty thousand dollars for losses on their account. — When Innerarity was going home, instead of passing by where I live as usual, he went round the square, saying he could not think of "going by that house of persecution"! Judge Fromentin was continually at his heels, they are always together (as usual) — The Judge has again changed his mind, and instead of going on to Washington in the Hornet, had his baggage sent on shore, and is now resolved to open his Court, for which, the only reason he

quire, is, that Judge Duval has opened his. It is said he still persists in his position that all the judicial power of the Floridas centres in himself. If he should attempt to interfere with me or the subordinate tribunals, my mind is made up to bring him before me, and commit him to prison — It is possible he may pretend to issue an injunction in the case of Innerarity, to prevent the sale of his effects. If he does, I shall put him in irons. I trust in heaven Mr. Monroe will not uphold this man! but I tremble for the result: I cannot refrain from asking myself why was he ever appointed, when so well known to Mr. Monroe

I most sincerely wish my forebodings may not be true.

Since my last I have heard nothing from the Indian Chiefs, and am seriously apprehensive the runners sent by them have been drowned, or have been destroyed. The enclosed documents from Worthington, are of a very singular nature, and on that account I regret that the talk I sent you the Indians has not reached them, if such be the fact. Mr. Worthington seems to have misunderstood entirely the sense and object of your talk. There was surely no intention that any Treaty should be entered into with them, much less such a one as is contemplated by the draft accompanying Mr. Worthington's

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communication. The idea is a cession on the part of the Indians of all their right and title to East and West Florida, which we neither ask nor want, for the simple reason that we do not admit that they have any right whatever – they then reserve and we acquiesce in the reservation of the very Country, which you are most desirous we should reserve to ourselves; and then comes the project of a purchase of this Country from the Indians, excepting &c., which, in all probability there will be no disposition to sell, when it is once admitted to be theirs.

I renew the assurance of my high respect &c.

Geo. Walton

from Col. Walton
to
General Jackson.
4th Feby 1822

Nashville 4th Feby 1842

Dear Sir

That magnanimity and generosity of soul which has ever characterized you through life will, I am persuaded, pardon the liberty I assume, on this occasion, to produce a friendly reconciliation between you & Doct. Thos. G. Watkins, who has been much injured in your estimation by misconception of his motives and conduct and by the machinations of his enemies.

The Doct. and myself have had a long conversation on the subject, in which he has convinced me that he never was your enemy nor never wished nor intended you the slightest disrespect whatever, and that nothing was wanting to produce a cordial reconciliation but to bring you together and to a correct understanding of the motives & conduct which injured him in your estimation — an injury which he has very sensibly regretted and which he is very desirous to have removed — The enemies of the Doctor, and he has some very bitter ones, pursue him wherever he goes with slanderous statements of his misconduct as they term it, in Tennessee & cite the unfortunate misunderstanding with you as proof of his criminality — and your name, thus used, is calculated to do him very serious injury. — The misconduct spoken of relates to the affair of Mrs. Polly Davis's will. of which

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you have heard much to his prejudice. but it affords me
much gratification to say that he can shew you the most
unequivocal proofs of the correctness of his conduct and the
purity of his motives in that affair, in the estimation of disinter
-ested persons, whose standing in society you respect -- These
proofs have convinced me of the error which popular clamor
had betrayed me into on the occasion, and completely removed
from my mind all prejudice against him

He now resides near Mr. Jefferson. whose family
Physician he is when at home, and where your name will
do him either much good or much harm.-- There his
enemies have again set the story of Mrs Davies's Will in
agitation against him for the purpose. no doubt. of destroying
his popularity as a Physician of the first grade of talents--
Allow me then, to solicit you most earnestly to serve a
Worthy and deserving man, who has been most falsely
traduced -- by giving him the hand of friendship and of
reconciliation with such letters to your friends Mr. Jefferson
and Mr Madison as your feelings will dictate as proper on the
occasion -- As I have the strongest reasons to believe that this
reconciliation is not sought through motives of pecuniary interest in
his profession, I can assure you that it is desired to give peace
to his wounded feelings. and increase his pleasure in life by being
restored to the good opinion of one whose estimation he has
ever valued very highly and whose public services has endeared
him to the hearts & warmest affections of the American people--
With profound respect I have the honor to remain--

Your Obt. Hb Servt.

Wm. Sommerville

Genl. And. Jackson
Hermitage.

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Genl. Andw. Jackson

Hermitage

H. S. Mr. G. Watkins

Mr John Somerville
letter to A. Jackson
on the subject of
Doctor Thos. G. Watkins
with the copy of
A. Jacksons letter
to Mr Thos. Jefferson
on the subject of
Doctr Watkins to be
preserved—

Hermitage

Dr Sir! Feby 6th 1822

While Doct. Thos G. Watkins resided in this state, there was a considerable difference between him & myself — which I am informed has operated much to the Doct's prejudice —

He called on me yesterday at my house for the purpose of reconciliation

He made such explanations as has induced me to restore him to the standing he occupied in my estimation before the unpleasant difference ~~happened~~ — took place

At his request it affords me pleasure to make this communication —

I am happy to learn from the Doct that you continue to enjoy good health in your old age —

That your health & life may long be preserved for the benefit of society and the literary world is the fervent wish of your friend & obt. servt

may this long continue & your life be preserved many years for the benefit of society & the literary world is the fervent wish of your sincere friend & obt svt.

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Copy of a letter
to Mr. Jefferson
on the subject of
Thos. G. Watkins.
July 6th 1822

Washington
8th. Feby. 1822.

My D. Sir,

I wrote you a hasty letter yesterday immediately after the waiting upon the President. To day I learn he will have a Cabinet council upon the subject mentioned in your letter. what the result will be is uncertain, and I think not materially important as you are willing whether your resignation is accepted or not, to answer generally to any articles of impeachment which may be prefered against you. The Speaker has recd. your letter, but has not yet laid it before the House & will wait the decision of the President when all the documents connected with the subject will be so clear, that I doubt much whether any thing will be attempted by those who were the most for you they are I believe completely sick of the subject and regret that they have by the publication of the documents placed you

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upon such high ground before the public. Many, who before entained a friendly feeling towards you, from a thorough conviction of the purity of the motives from which you acted, but considered that some of your proceedings in Florida were rather of too violent a character, have, since the publication of the first part of the documents, expressed the most decided approbation of your conduct and declare that you are the most astonishing man that the nation has ever produced — that you always act correctly let the situation in which you are placed be ever so difficult. Your friends are elevated — your enemies alarmed at your popularity & standing with the nation — they tremble when they see that they cannot bear themselves out, with all their ingenuity, in the measures which their feelings would induce them pursue towards you. Whitman & Archer are the only members that have taken a decided stand against you and the latter is

[illegible] opposed Williams, Cannon & Cocke are afraid to oppose
any opinion against you, and report says, will determine your
party the bad any Resolution be offered censuring your con-
duct. Indeed no man in Congress who is not completely
under the influence of H. A. Clay [illegible] will be against you.
Whitman is his devoted friend & has been exerting all his
influence in the State of Maine for the last two years
in his favour — he is the violent enemy of Adams — was
an Independent of the Boston stamp — was most violently op-
posed to the war and altho not a member of the Hart-
ford convention, yet was its warm supporter. At the
course taken by Archer, I have been astonished — he and
myself were formerly extremely intimate and I had al-
ways considered him a high minded honorable man.
I understand had some warm discussions on the Florida ques-
tions and he has [illegible] much [illegible] his censure
[illegible]. He declares that he is perfectly satisfied that you
acted from the most pure and patriotic motives, but
considers that in your imprisonment of Callava and
banishment of the Spanish officers you violated not only
the law of nations but the constitution of the U. States. At

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first he was angry & blust[?] in relation to your treatment
of the Judge, but has now abandoned that ground and says
that he is a contemptible scoundrel and had no right to
issue the writ of H. Corpus. He pretends not to have a very
high opinion of the Secy of the Treasury but prefers him to
the others named for the Presidency. He and Scott were
class mates and are upon the most intimate terms, which
may have had some influence upon him. But the two
Gentlemen in his District to whom he probably owes
his seat in Congress and who have always been his warm
est supporters are Dr. Archer & Judge Randolph who, at a or great
admirers of you [illegible] & are as much devoted to you as any
persons in Virginia. I am therefore at a loss to account
for his opposition unless from Crawford influence.

I enclose you Crawfords report in relation to the
appointment of land officers &c made in obedience
to Cocks resolution. It is a strange production and is
made out in the true diplomatic style. It does not
contain the information called for and leaves it
doubtful whether Mr Senator Thomas recd pay or
not. The fact however is that he recd six Dollars

proceeding and I believe from the time he left this until his return Cook has offered another resolution on the subject which will bring out the facts. his friends are violent [illegible] and attacked Cook most violently in the discussion upon the subject, but he sustained himself well, and the resolution passed almost unanimously. Cook deserves great credit I think for the course which he has taken in this business - he posses es fine talents and is determined to probe it to the quick. He is [illegible] to Governor Edwards and your warm friend

As your views in relation to the organization of the Government in Florida I understand have been approved by the President & the Secy. of State has written you to that effect. After the receipt of your letter yesterday I called at his house, but he was out. That Mr. Adams entertains the most friendly feelings towards you, I have no doubt and I trust he will defend you to the best of his ability and I am perfectly satisfied - the more I know of him

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the more I am satisfied of his perfect sincerity and his devotion to the best interests of his country. I know no man in the nation as well qualified as he is for the station which he fills. I regret that it is not in my power to give so flattering a picture of the President the more I know of him, the more I am satisfied of his duplicity and his incompetency to fill the office which he holds — the day is not distant when he will be universally despised by the American people, or I am a false prophet.

Present my respects to Mr. Walton and tell him that the first leisure moment I will write him — that I think there is no doubt of his being appointed one of the town inspectors in Florida — his recommendation will be so strong that the President can not get over appointing him.

The organization of the army is making great noise here — I am fearful that our friend Gadsden will be placed in an unpleasant situation — the military committee now have it under consideration

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Mr. Calhoun has written them a long letter on the subject which you will see in the papers. I think he had better acknowledge that the law was violated and throw the blame where it out to rest – on the board of Genl. Officers. The pruning knife will be applied by Congress to the Army – The Major Genl. and Brigd. the Inspectors & Adjt. Genl. I think will go. The Military Committee have called for Col: Butlers letter of resignation.

The Vice President left this yesterday – I dont think he was perfectly sober during his stay here – He was several times so drunk in the Chair that he could with difficulty put the question. I understand he will never return here.

For foreign news and congressional proceedings I must refer you to the newspapers.

My friend B. Irvin proposes publishing a paper. he possesses fine talents and is your devoted friend – He is now preparing several numbers in relation to the Florida transactions. He will send you his paper,

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I send you three of the interesting papers, if you can place them in the hands of any persons in Ten: or Alabama, who will procure subscribers for him you will confer a favor upon a meritorious man and one who from his talents & independence is calculated to do much good. please present my respects to Mrs. Jackson & Lt. Donelson and believe me

Sincerely yrs. friend &c.

J. C. Brownell

Major Genl. A. Jackson

Sir,

Wash. Feb. 9th 1822.

I have received your letter, and in reply thereto, have to inform you, that I do not consider myself justified in laying it before the house; because it contains some imputations & reflections upon some of the members. If upon the receipt of this you think proper to write another letter upon the subject, not liable to the objection above stated, and desire that it should be presented to the House, your request shall be complied with.

I am respy
yr obt Sevt
P. P. Barbour

11286

Free
J. P. P. Barbour

General Andrew Jackson
Hermitage
near
Nashville
Tennessee

Mail 3

Washington 10 February 1822

Dear General) You received the copy of the Message of the President communicated at the begining of the Session of Congress — ~~since~~ I have also forwarded to you a copy of the documents accompanying the Message — also, a copy of the bill to establish a form of Government in the Floridas — and I have forwarded to You a part of a report made in pursuance of Mr Whitmans resolution, and the residue of that report will be sent to You, if I can procure ~~[illegible]~~ it and then You will have all the documents on that business.

The Speaker of the House of representatives, received a letter from You — he Shewed it to me — he has written to You respecting it. and I agree with him in opinion, that it is better not to lay it before the House — the last paragraph of it is rather warm & seems to reflect — if You have a copy of that letter, write all ~~[illegible]~~ of it except the last paragraph, and then send it to the Speaker of the House, not as a copy but as an original. I now wish that Your resignation of the Govt of Florida, had not been so soon; ~~[illegible]~~ however, You may be assured that if any attempt be made to affect You by reason of any of Your proceedings in Florida Your friends here, and I as one of them, will state that You are ~~[illegible]~~ ready to meet any charge in the same manner as if You had not resigned. Write to me when You receive this letter, in the manner above alluded to, without expressing any opinion, or reflection in regard to any one directly or indirectly — You are I believe on safe ground; make not any inimical to You. accept my best wishes for Your health —

Sincerely Yours John Rhea

General Andrew Jackson.

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Free

Jn Rhea

General Andrew Jackson

late Governor of Floridas

Nashville

Tennessee

Feb 11th 1822

Genl. A. Jackson Dr

To Thos. Yeatman

1821			
Dec	17	For amt. of Cotton receipt to J. M. Bondurant.	2917. lbs
		1/10th Toll.	291
			2.626
		1/4th	656 lbs
1822		Cr.	
Feby	11	By 2 Bales Cotton 678 deduct wt. Lineing & Rope } 30.	648.

Genl. Andw. Jackson

To Thos. Yeatman Dr

1822			
Feby	2	For Cash paid for Patent Balance	20 –

Dear Sir,

Enclosed you have a rect. given by your ginner, & a Statement of Cotton a/c. – I expect on a close examination & taking into view that he weighed the cotton into the gin by Steelyards, and the wts I furnish you with was by Balances. that on a/c of the Cotton rect. we are about even at least I am willing that a balance should be struck on that a/c – I purchased for you a patent Balance. which you have the goodness

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to remit me the amt. which I paid for them —

With much respect

I am your obt. Servt.

Thos. Yeatman

Per Wm Reid

Mr. Thos. Yeatmans acctt.— balance due him $20 which I have re:=mitted to him by Captt. A. J. Donelson this 10th day of Septr. 1823

to remit me the amt. which I paid for them —

With much respect

I am your obt. Servt.

Thos Yeatman

Per Wm Read

Mr. Thos Yeatman
acctt. balance
due him $20
which I have re=
=mitted to him
by Capt. A. J. Donelson
this 20th day of
Septbr 1823

Senate Hall

Feby 12. 1822

D Sir

Things are become quiet since the publication of the Documents: should the enquiry be pressed in the House Rep, & I think it will hardly proceed any further than it has gone; its result I am satisfied is nothing calculated to excite with you any unpleasant feelings

I send you a paper handed me by Dr Bronaugh which mentions opinions on this affair of yours in Florida. The Senate is at business & I have only time to express a hope that yr health is better than when you wrote me

Very truly
Yr friend
J. H. Eaton

Genl Andrew Jackson

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19

Majr. Genl.

Andrew Jackson

Nashville

Tennessee

with

Mr Bontens &

Mr Rhea

1822

Majr. Genl.

Andrew Jackson

Nashville

Tennessee

1822

Mr [illegible]

Mr Bonfous &

with

[illegible]

Nashville Tennessee

The cashier of the Branch Bank of the united states at Neworleans will please place to the credit of the Treasury of the united states ~~the~~ on my account the sum of four thousand dollars, it being the amount of my credit on said Bank in consequence of the payment of the Bill of exchange drawn by Walter Smith on Messrs McClanahan & Bogart, as the enclosed papers will shew, and also have the goodness to have placed to the credit of the Treasury of the u states on my account, the sum of six hundred and forty two dollars thirty seven cents, agreable to the enclosed certificate of the cashier of the Branch Bank of the state of Tennessee, for that sum in specie deposited in said Bank by me—please with the above and transmitting to me Duplicate certificates of the same with the acknowledgement of this letter will confer an obligation on your most obt. & very Hble servt

Andrew Jackson

Feby 14th. 1822—

Cashier of the Branch Bank of the u states at New=orleans —

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Nashville [illegible]

Sir, The Cashier of the Branch Bank of the [illegible]
State of [illegible] [illegible]
the credit of the Treasurer of the [illegible]
the sum of [illegible]
the amount of [illegible]
an expense of the payment of the [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

I am very respectfully your most obt. servt.
Andrew Jackson

Feby 14th 1822

Cashier of the Branch Bank of the State at New Orleans

Copy of letter to Cashier of the State Bank at Orleans - & duplicate [illegible] of receipt for the money - & postage

Branch Bank of the State of
Tennessee at Nashville 15th Feby. 1822

Genl. Andrew Jackson has this day deposited in
this Bank to the credit of the office of Discount and
deposit of the Bank of the United States at New
Orleans, Six hundred and Sixty two dollars and
thirty seven cents, which will be paid in silver to the
Check of the Cashier of said Office of discount and
deposit on demand for account of Thomas T. Tucker
Esqr. Treasurer of the United States - Signed triplicate

Dollars 662. 37/100

Wm. Sommerville Cash.

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Branch Bank of the U. St.
Washington 15th Feb 1822

Genl Andrew Jackson has this day deposited in
this Bank to the credit of the office of discount and
deposit of the Bank of the United States at New
Orleans Six hundred and sixty two dollars and
[illegible] cents, which will be paid on order to the
Cashier of the said Office of discount and
deposit on account of [illegible] the
Treasurer of the United States. — Dup^d certified

Ro. Sommerville Cash.

Dlls 662. 37/100

Mr Sommerville's
Certificate 15th Feby 1822

Washington

My Dr. Sir, Novr. 8th 1822

Yours of the 29th Ulto. enclosing extracts from the letters of Brg. Kennedy and Walton by the Inspector Genl. recd. They confirm the opinion which for some time I have entertained of the Chief of the N. Wr. Dept: that he is completely destitute of honor. He has been here a few days since, but has not shewn out — he has but little standing, and compass with I hope the truth [illegible] him [illegible]

Yesterday the 3rd No. of the Documents was laid upon the table of the members [illegible] within the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] as [illegible] I know that you have [illegible] him but his conduct [illegible] must satisfy you that not the least confidence is to be placed in his professions of friendship, that he is a base infamous hypocrite.

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it consigns him in my estimation to everlasting
infamy. Let us for a moment take a review of
his conduct — the Sec'y. of State lays before him Nu=
merous letters from the 20th. of August to the 21st. of Sep.
in those letters the most billingsgate abuse is lavished
upon that man, for whom he has professed always
the most friendly regard, to whom he is indebted for
his present elevation & who has rendered his coun
try more ~~more~~ important services than any man
now living. What course under those circumstances
[illegible] high principle honorably would have pursued
[illegible] office without
[illegible] to
inform that he considered him [illegible]
But what course did the President pursue? He
continued him in office — in his message to Congress
he spoke of him in the same manner that he
did of men who had rendered such important

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services to his country and directed his Sec'y of State

to inform him that altho' his views were different

from that taken by [illegible], yet "that he was

persuaded that his motives & intentions were ho=

[illegible] and I doubt more than my feelings [illegible]

[illegible] upon taken in view of

the whole conduct of the President upon this sub=

ject. The time is not distant when he shall

be made to feel, if indeed he has any feelings

the dishonorable course which he has pursued

in relation to this business. For the present I

hope you will take no notice of him - let the

decision be made by Congress - you will then

have it in your power to make such an appeal

to the American people as will satisfy them how

much confidence ought to be reposed in the

President & his Sec'y of the Treasury, by whose

advice I am induced to believe he acted on this

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[illegible] this decision. I understand that Mr Adams was [illegible] of opinion that the only notice that ought to have been taken of this communication [illegible] that he was no longer to consider himself [illegible] of the [illegible] that the President can justify his conduct, is I assure satisfied, incompatible with the [illegible] [illegible] Its time [illegible]

[illegible] make visit Baltimore tomorrow and shall remain there 8 or 9 days [illegible] unless some thing should occur here which in my opinion [illegible] it necessary for me to remain longer.

I am anxious to get back as I am satisfied that I should be enabled to restore you to health at least, that my presence would have a good effect. I hope that you will take good care of yourself. with my respects to Mrs J. & A. Donelson [illegible] friend

J. C. Bronaugh

February 1822
W. G. D. Worthington
to
Genl Jackson

St Augustine Feb. 20th '22

Note.

In the despatch of the 18 inst. — accompanying the letter to Genl Jackson — in [illegible] Exhibits forwarded him — No. 12 — was unavoidably omitted — the mail left here on yesterday — the [illegible], the "Venus" [illegible] landing [illegible], [illegible] bound [illegible] for Charleston — this goes tomorrow [illegible] forwarded in this way — with very special directions to the Captain to put it in the office at Charleston — It is expected it will reach the Genl. even before that of the 18 —

W. G. D. Worthington
Secretary & Acting Governor
of East Florida —

To his Excellency
Andrew Jackson
Tennessee.

11297

Public Service

His Excellency
Genl Andrew Jackson
Nashville
Tennessee

CHAS. S.C. MAR 22

To the care of
Col. [illegible]
of the [illegible]

February 1822
Mr Worthington
to
Genl Jackson
first report as to the Ke[illegible]
on arrival.

General Andrew Jackson
Hermitage near Nashville

Department of State
Washington 22 Feby 1822

Sir

I have had the honour of receiving your Letters of the 22.d and 31.st ultimo, with their respective enclosures — A copy is herewith enclosed of the Letter written by direction of the President to Mr. Walton the Secretary of the Territory of West Florida in relation to the two Spanish Officers de Villiers and Guillemard.

You will have received ere this the Letter of Mr. Maury, the accounting Clerk of this Department, informing you of the adjustment of your accounts, leaving a balance in your hands of $5.735.32, which sum you were requested to ~~have placed to~~ [illegible] the Credit of the Treasury of the United States, at the Branch Bank of the United States at New Orleans — Whatever communications

relating

11298

relating to the public Service you may hereafter receive from Colonel Walton or Mr. Worthington you will have the goodness to transmit to this Department. For any additional charges for Stationary and Postage which may accrue therefrom you are authorised to draw upon this Department at your convenience—

With this Letter will be forwarded to you a copy of the President's message to the House of Representatives, and of the Documents transmitted with it, upon the Resolution offered by Mr. Whitman— Whenever the final answer from this Department to the complaints of the Spanish Minister against certain of your measures in Florida, shall have been given, I shall have the honour of communicating a Copy of it to you.

With sentiments of the highest Respect I am, Sir, your very humble and obedient Servant.

John Quincy Adams.

11299

71388.

John Quincy Adams
to
Genl Jackson dated
22d February 1822

W. Adams to Mr. Walton.

George Walton Esquire, Secretary and acting Governor of West Florida.

Department of State
Washington 22d. February 1822.

Sir,

The President of the United States having received and accepted the resignation of General Jackson as Governor of Florida, I am instructed to inform you of his direction, that you should continue to exercise all the authorities vested in you by General Jackson during his absence from the Province, until further provision for the Government of the same shall be made by Congress, or until you shall receive further orders from the President.

I have received from General Jackson a Letter enclosing an extract of yours to him of the 7th. of January last relating to the case of the two Spanish Officers, Marcos de Villiers and Arnaldo Guilbernard, under arrest at their own Houses for returning to Pensacola in disobedience to the Proclamation of General Jackson.

As it appears by their Memorial, that they returned for the settlement of their private affairs, and the care of their families, and that they pledged themselves to pay due respect to the Laws and constituted authorities of the territory, the President directs me to instruct you to discharge them from arrest and permit them to remain there.

I have the honour to be with great Respect, Sir, your very humble and obedient Servt.

(Signed) John Quincy Adams.

11300

Mr Adams to Mr
Walton — referred to Genl
Jackson — dated 22d
February 1822 —
Appt of Walton as Acting
Gov — Directions to release
two Spanish officers.

Nashville, February 23d 1822.—

Dear Genl,

Last week my brother came to Franklin, on his way to Florence, for the purpose of filing the bill against Bennett Smith. I turned him back, fully believing, from an extract of a statute of Alabama, which I had received a few days before from Mr. Minor of Huntsville, and which I had not then shown to Mr. Whiteside, that we could proceed with the business here. My correspondence with Mr. Minor was not in relation to this case, but to one wherein I sought in behalf of a house in this place, to make the admr. of Sommers (who died at Melton's bluff) and his securities responsible de bonis propriis, judgt. having been obtained against him as admr., and no assets being to be found, nor the plea of fully administered pleaded. The extract of said statute is as follows, "No ext. or admr. shall be liable out of their own individual estate, for not pleading, mispleading, or false pleading in or to any action whatever, which may be brought against them as such." Passed Decr. 1811.— This extract I have shown to Mr. Whiteside, and he thinks that Genl. Coffee must be mistaken or

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misadvised as to the nature of his situation. However, Mr. Whiteside is going to Alabama from Columbia circuit, which begins on Monday week, and intends to ascertain when there, how an action is to be reached when there were assets, which have been paid over to the guardian, before suit brought. Under these circumstances, we have concluded to defer filing the bill until Mr. Whiteside's return. We are anxious to prosecute it here, in order that we may attend to it ourselves, and on account of the imperfect state of Chancery proceedings in Alabama. In the mean time, Genl. Coffee can be in no danger.

Yours &c

Thos. Washington

11303

February 1822

Thomas Was-
-hington
to
Genl Jackson

Genl. Andrew Jackson

Hermitage

Genl. Andrew Jackson

Hermitage

February 1822

Thomas Was-
-hington
to
Genl Jackson

Washington
23rd Feby. 1822

My Dr. Sir

The weather has been so bad since I wrote you last, that I have been prevented from visiting Baltimore as I then intended and I was so disgusted with the conduct of the President, that I had determined not to call upon him again: last night however I met with Mr. Hay (his son-in-law) at a Ball who entered into a long discussion of every thing connected with the Florida transaction and became out so warmly in your defence, that I candidly stated to him my difficulty in relation to the conduct of the President and my opinion that it could not fail to produce in your mind un=pleasant feelings towards the President. He=

11304

expressed his regret at the circumstance and said that he had for some time been fearful of that result – that he was satisfied of the President's high regard and friendly feeling for you and appeared I thought to attribute his course to timidity. He declared that he very seldom conversed with the President on subjects connected with the Govt. that in consequence of the free manner in which he was in the habit of expressing his opinions of men and measures when those subjects had been introduced that the Presidt very rarely broached them in his presence but that he had taken the liberty on several occasions to give him the opinion which he entertained both of you and

11305

Documents and that in strong language. And
declared that altho' he could not boast your
acquaintance, that there was no man in
existence for whom he entertained so exalted
an opinion. This morning the President
sent for me – he appeared uneasy – made
a long speech on the subject of the im=
portant services which you have rendered
your country and the obligations which
he considers himself under to you – hoped
that you never could for a moment
have doubted his friendship for you – de
clared that it had [illegible] known any de=
intention, that he considered your glory
as intimately connected with that of the
country and that his object had always
been to place you on the highest posi=

11305

the ground. That in the approbal of the notions &c. of [illegible] it was only in re=lation to ~~the~~ his affirming the writ of H. Corpus and that it would give him extreme pain if he supposed it could possibly be construed into any kind of sanction of the improper language used by him in relation to you, that he thought it best not to appear to crush him as by a contrary course he would be en=abled to come out more strongly in your favor and have it in his power to co=ver the whole ground. He said that I would explain this to you — that he was so conscious his mo=tives and conduct towards you had always been ~~[illegible]~~ pure and friendly that he could not for a moment suffer himself to think that they could be doubted by you and

that for him to enter into a vindication of them to you would appear awkward and unpleasant. He then informed me that on Friday he should give the Spanish Minister a Dinner and invited me to attend

I dont think Congress will do any thing on the subject – the number opposed to you is very small and but little talents among them – you need give yourself no uneasiness, if a discussion should take place, you will be ably defended. I hope for the present you will remain perfectly silent. I think it will be best for you not even to express your opinion to the President on the subject – his friends will be compelled to defend you. Now is not the time to act. Perhaps after the

11306

adjournment of Congress it may be necessary to come out a more of this where we meet

Yr friend

J. C. Bronaugh

Major Genl. A. Jackson

11307

Free J Gadsden
Adj General

FREE

Major Genl. A. Jackson
Nashville
Ten:

Pensacola 24th February 1822

My dear General.

By the last mail I had the pleasure of receiving your two letters of the 19th and 29th of January. According to your request in your letter of the 19th, I enclose Captn. Bell's letter of the 4th of August, and his correspondence with Govr. Coppinger on the subject of the Archives and documents; which, I presume are the letters alluded to, as no letter of Captn. Bell's of the 30th of July, except the one enclosed addressed to Govr. Coppinger, is on file in my Office.

It gives me pain to hear of your continued ill health, and I offer my most sincere prayer for your speedy restoration. I have been sensibly affected by the testimonial of approbation in your last letter, and shall prize it among the things that I hold most valuable in life. I shall ever cherish the strongest sense of gratitude for the kindness and friendship you have shewn me. As for yourself, nothing can deprive you of a Nation's gratitude; when the miserable ~~wretches~~ creatures who now strive to sully your fame, shall sink into their natural insignificance, your name will be pronounced with veneration by your Countrymen, and with the warm affection of the

11308

heart, by those who personally experienced and appreciated the firmness and generosity of your friendship —

On the subject of the Spanish Officers, your friendly advice will be attended to with the same respect as if it were a command. The affair will require to be managed with some delicacy, in consequence of the state of irritability excited in their minds by Innerarity and Cruzat. This I will endeavour to do to the best of my judgement.

Please to present my best respects to Mrs. Jackson Miss Hays, and Mr. Donaldson — I have been anxiously looking for the arrival of Captn. Easter, as he mentioned in a note to one of your letters, that he would be here by the 1st. of Feb.y. —

With sentiments of gratitude —

I am my dear General Yrs &c.

Geo Walton

11309

Col: Nixon
to
Genl. Jackson

Office Bank U States
New Orleans March 2nd 1822

Genl. A Jackson

Nashville Ten.

Sir

Referring to mine of the 27th. ulto (duplicate annexed) I have now the honor to hand you duplicate & triplicate receipts in favor of the Treasurer of the U States for $5000.

with much respect
I am Sir
Your ob. servant

Harvey Jewell[?]
Cashr.

11311

Duplicate

Office Bank of the U. States
New Orleans Feb. 27th 1832

General Andrew Jackson
Nashville

Sir,

Your letter of the 14th Inst. enclosing a Certificate of Deposit to my Credit in the Nashville B. Bank for $662.37, and authorising me to place that amount together with Five thousand [illegible] at your Credit to the account of the Treasurer of the U. States, has [illegible]

Herewith I hand you my receipt in favour of the [illegible] for Five thousand Dollars; but, I regret to be under the necessity of returning the Certificate of Deposit in the Nashville Bank, this Bank has no connection with that Institution, and it would find much difficulty in realising funds placed at its disposal in Nashville.

I am, Sir,
very Respectfully
Charles [illegible]
Cashr.

11312

MAR
31

25

General Andrew Jackson
Nashville
Tennessee

Robert Cochran N.
Orleans – his letter
& certificate [illegible]
[illegible]

Recd. Nashville March 4th 1822 of Genl.
Andrew Jackson by the hands of James Jackson
for seasons of [illegible] his mares sixty five dollars

Geo. Elliott

11313

Rect. George Elliott
to A. Jackson

196 $65
325
507

Receipt in full
for season of
mares to Pacolet
1821 — Rect 1822

Andrew Jackson Esquire
Hermitage near
Nashville Tennessee.

Department of State
Washington 5. Mar. 1822

Sir.

I have had the honour to receive your Letter of the 13th. ultimo with its respective enclosures, and agreeable to your request I have given you Credit for the sum of Seventy two Dollars and Ninety five Cents for the expense of Postage and Stationary incurred by you since your departure from West Florida; you will therefore have the goodness to sign and return me the enclosed receipt for that amount.

I am with great Respect, Sir, your very humble and obedient Servant.

Fontaine Maury Agt.

11314-15

Washington City March 7th, 1822

Sir

Permit me to express to you my thanks for the hospitality with which I was received, when at your house in January last, & for the interest you have taken in my speedy advancement, as well as for the expression of that interest in your letter to the Secty of the Navy, by you furnished me on leaving Nashville — That letter has procured me, what a number before me were anxious to obtain viz. a situation on board the U.S. Frigate Macedonian, about to sail (it is said) in pursuit of the Pirates who infest the Gulf of Mexico — We will no doubt land on a number of the West India Islands, and if there is any thing either the produce or manufacture of those Isles, you would wish to obtain, an intimation of that wish, directed to me at Boston would command my utmost zeal and indefatigable exertions to procure it

I should not Sir have troubled you with this scrawl, but the obligations I am under to you for the interest you have evinced in my welfare, induced me to do it, adding at the same time my assurances, that should an opportunity present itself of rendering a service to my country — that I will spend the last drop of Blood in my veins in endeavoring to maintain the high character you have been so chiefly instrumental in establishing

11316

for Tennessee — Your assurance to the secretary of the confidence you had in my merit — has increased my confidence in myself — The anti-Jacksonians in Congress have failed in their ungratefull attempt to reward merit with reproach — thus may it be with every individual who is inimical to that energy of character so necessary to the well-doing of a Republican government —

I have the honor to be &c

Your most obt. and obliged Servt.

Mason Wilson

Genl. A. Jackson

11317

Mr Wilson
to
Genl Jackson
1822.

13

25

MAR
5

Maj. Genl Andrew Jackson —
Hermitage —
near
Nashville Tenn.

[illegible] Wilson [illegible]
recd & ansd [illegible]
24th March 1822

Washington City March 1822

Gen Jackson

Dr to Thos Smith

Febr 24 To 2 New pillers 2 New pannels Repd door moulding & Repg Roof - - - - - - - | $12 . 00

To taking out & putting trimming hanging & new knobs | 4 . 00

To painting & Varnishing - - - - - - | 5 . 00

To 8 New Plates to Roof - - - - - - | 2 . 00

| $25 . 00

To Lamps Glasses & Repd Do - - - | 3 . 00

| $32 . 00

Recd payment

Thos Smith

11318

Gen Jackson

$25-00

Smith recpt
for repairing
carriage &c —
City March 1825

38.221

Hermitage near Nashville
March 8th 1822 -

Sir

I have the Honour herewith to transmit to you, sundry documents, & communications from Col. G. Walton & Wm. Worthington, these that you may discover, to more properly belong to the Department of war, than your own you will please turn over to that Department. I am sir with great respect, your mo ob servt

Andrew Jackson

The Honble
J. Q. Adams
Sec of State of the
United States

11319

(Copy)

A. Jackson

to

J. Q. Adams